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# *Daily Report*

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## **East Asia**

FBIS-EAS-88-224

Monday

21 November 1988

# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-88-224

### CONTENTS

21 November 1988

#### NORTHEAST ASIA

##### Japan

U.S. Navy Relieves 'Towers' Captain <i>[KYODO]</i> .....	1
Tear Gas 'Bomb' Explodes in Okinawa <i>[KYODO]</i> .....	1
Officials Cited on Chip Talks With U.S. <i>[KYODO]</i> .....	1
Plan Sought for Shanghai Visa Applicants <i>[KYODO]</i> .....	2
Consul General Meets With Officials <i>[Tokyo TV]</i> .....	3
Takeshita, Uno Meet UN With Official .....	3
Discuss Afghan Aid <i>[KYODO]</i> .....	3
Expert To Be Sent Refugee Office <i>[KYODO]</i> .....	4
Government Plans To Send Personnel to Namibia <i>[KYODO]</i> .....	4

##### Mongolia

Former Leader Tsedenbal Returns From Moscow <i>[Stockholm Radio]</i> .....	5
Suren Meets With Tian Jiyun in Beijing <i>[Ulaanbaatar International]</i> .....	5

##### North Korea

Paper Carries Article on 'High-Level' Talks <i>[KCNA]</i> .....	5
Students Attack on U.S. Housing in Seoul <i>[KCNA]</i> .....	6
Paper Praises Action <i>[Pyongyang Radio]</i> .....	6
Paper Denounces Menetrey Remarks <i>[KCNA]</i> .....	7
Paper Urges U.S. Pullout From South <i>[KCNA]</i> .....	8
Paper Calls for End to U.S. Occupation of South <i>[KCNA]</i> .....	8
KCNA Reports Demonstrations in South <i>[KCNA]</i> .....	9
Peasants in South Hold Anti-U.S. Demonstration <i>[KCNA]</i> .....	9
Unification Church Members Assault Christians <i>[KCNA]</i> .....	10
Unification Church Rejected <i>[KCNA]</i> .....	10
Shevardndze Supports Peace Proposals <i>[KCNA]</i> .....	10
Foreign Affairs Exchange Plan Signed With USSR <i>[KCNA]</i> .....	10
Cultural Exchange Plan Signed With PRC <i>[KCNA]</i> .....	10
CPRF Statement Condemns SOFA Agreement <i>[KCNA]</i> .....	10
Students Punish 'Yankees Brutal Acts' <i>[Radio VNS]</i> .....	11

##### South Korea

Students Demand American People's Apology <i>[KYODO]</i> .....	12
More on Cultural Center Attack <i>[YONHAP]</i> .....	12
Attempt To Occupy U.S. Center <i>[Seoul TV]</i> .....	12
Students Attack U.S. Military Housing Complex <i>[THE KOREA TIMES 19 Nov]</i> .....	12
Paper on Raid on U.S. Military Residence <i>[CHUNGANG ILBO 19 Nov]</i> .....	13
Students Stage Violent Demonstrations in Seoul .....	13
Police To Deal Sternly With Violence <i>[THE KOREA HERALD 19 Nov]</i> .....	13
Students Hold Demonstrations <i>[Seoul Radio]</i> .....	14
Clash With Police <i>[YONHAP]</i> .....	14
Chon To Announce Plans Morning of 23 November <i>[YONHAP]</i> .....	15
Chon Aide Comments <i>[THE KOREA HERALD 20 Nov]</i> .....	15
No Considers Political Pardon for Chon <i>[YONHAP]</i> .....	16
Majority Favors Political Solution in Chon Case <i>[CHUNGANG ILBO 18 Nov]</i> .....	16
DJP Considers Probe Into Chon 'Misdeeds' <i>[YONHAP]</i> .....	16
Policeman Linked to Blackmail for Chon Relative <i>[THE KOREA TIMES 19 Nov]</i> .....	17

Former Minister Claims 'Junta' Proposed 1980 /YONHAP/ .....	17
General Denies U.S., USSR Behind Division /THE KOREA TIMES 19 Nov/ .....	18
Former Chief of Staff Denies U.S. Involvement /YONHAP/ .....	19
YONHAP on Testimonies at Kwangju Hearing .....	20
Gleysteen Willing To Talk With Kwangju Panel /THE KOREA TIMES 17 Nov/ .....	21
Government To Try Airliner Bombing Suspect /YONHAP/ .....	21
Sports Exchange Programs Agreement With Hungary /THE KOREA TIMES 20 Nov/ .....	22
First North Product Since Trade Policy Arrives /YONHAP/ .....	22
'Preventive Custody' Ruled Unconstitutional /THE KOREA TIMES 19 Nov/ .....	22
Auto Production Growth Rate Declines /YONHAP/ .....	22

## SOUTHEAST ASIA

### Burma

Australian Ambassador Calls on Khin Nyunt /Rangoon Radio/ .....	23
Singapore Diplomat Calls on Minister Tin Tun /Rangoon Radio/ .....	23
Egyptian Ambassador Calls on Trade Minister /Rangoon Radio/ .....	23
GDR Diplomat Calls on Elections Commission /Rangoon Radio/ .....	23
Democratic Action for Burma Registers /Rangoon Radio/ .....	23
139 Parties Register as of 18 November /Rangoon Radio/ .....	23
Union Youth Party Announces Objectives /Rangoon Radio/ .....	24
Five Arrested for Revolutionary Activity /Rangoon Radio/ .....	24
Youths Arrested for Antigovernment Activities /Rangoon Radio/ .....	24
Three Students Reportedly Beheaded by Army /THE NATION 19 Nov/ .....	25
More on Beheading Incidents /BANGKOK POST 20 Nov/ .....	25
Authorities Take Action Against Insurgent Acts /Rangoon Radio/ .....	25
Eight Confirmed Killed in Karen Rebel Ambush /Rangoon Radio/ .....	26
More Details on Rebel Ambush /BANGKOK POST 20 Nov/ .....	26

### Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

#### Malaysia

Hamid Omar Confirmed Lord President /BERNAMA/ .....	27
---	----

#### Singapore

Lee Kuan Yew Returns From Australia /Singapore Radio/ .....	27
Wong Returns From Jakarta; Speaks on Cambodia /Singapore Radio/ .....	27
Views UN Votes on Cambodia /Singapore Radio/ .....	27

#### Cambodia

Hun Sen Returns Home From Talks in France /Phnom Penh Radio/ .....	28
Political Bureau Approves Activities /Phnom Penh Radio/ .....	28
Hun Sen Interview With WASHINGTON POST Cited /Phnom Penh Radio/ .....	29
Commentary Views Li Peng's Talks in Thailand /Phnom Penh Radio/ .....	29
Sihanouk Blames Hun Sen for Summit Failure /VONADK/ .....	30
Struggle Urged Against SRV Maneuvers /VODK/ .....	30
Khieu Samphan Thanks PRC for Continued Support /VONADK/ .....	31
Thanks Thailand's Sitthi for Support /VONADK/ .....	31

#### Indonesia

Rejection of U.S. Remarks on Timor Welcomed /ANTARA/ .....	31
Alatas Returns Home, Discusses SRV Trip /Jakarta Radio/ .....	32
Views Second Jakarta Meeting /ANTARA/ .....	32
Suharto, Australia's Gration Discuss Security /KOMPAS 15 Nov/ .....	33
Gen Gration Departs /Jakarta Radio/ .....	33

**Laos**

17 November Bomb Blast in Vientiane Reported	<i>[THE NATION 20 Nov]</i>	33
Kaysone Phomvihan Receives Thai Ambassador		34
Invited To Visit Thailand	<i>[Vientiane Radio]</i>	34
Chatchai To Pay 2-Day Visit	<i>[Vientiane Radio]</i>	34
Phoumi, Kaysone on Relations With Thailand	<i>[THE NATION 21 Nov]</i>	34
PRK Interior Minister Arrives for Visit	<i>[Vientiane Radio]</i>	35
Phoun Sipaseut Receives Nicaraguan Delegation	<i>[KPL]</i>	35
Elections Proceed in 'Good Order'	<i>[Vientiane Radio]</i>	36
Results To Be Announced 'Later'	<i>[Vientiane Radio]</i>	36

**Philippines**

Suggestion for Bases Referendum Opposed	<i>[Manila Radio]</i>	36
Aquino Views First 1,000 Days in Office	<i>[Quezon City Radio]</i>	37
Reaction to Aquino's Message	<i>[Manila Radio]</i>	39
Editorial Views Aquino Speech	<i>[PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 21 Nov]</i>	40
'Ironies' of 1,000 Days Viewed	<i>[PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 21 Nov]</i>	40
Officials Urged To Cancel Alien Certificates	<i>[Manila Radio]</i>	41
Aquino Suspends Alien Legalization Program	<i>Manila Radio</i>	41
President Reiterates Commitment to Human Rights	<i>[AFP]</i>	42
Ramos Denies Military Behind Disappearances	<i>[Quezon City Radio]</i>	42
Ramos Calls for Death Penalty for Rebellion	<i>[Manila Radio]</i>	42
Ramos Claims Government Defeating NPA	<i>[Quezon City Radio]</i>	42
Alleged Honasan Letter Seeks New Government	<i>[Manila Radio]</i>	42
Seven Charged for NPA Leaders' Escape	<i>[Manila Radio]</i>	42
NPA Reportedly Recruiting Wanted Criminals	<i>[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 17 Nov]</i>	43

**Thailand**

Minister Comments on Trade Problems With U.S.	<i>[TNAJ]</i>	43
U.S. Said Easing Copyright Law Pressure	<i>[THE NATION 9 Nov]</i>	43
Editorial Urges Caution on Copyrights	<i>[NAEO NA 3 Nov]</i>	44
Secretary General Comments on Aid Scandal	<i>[Bangkok Radio]</i>	45
Spokesman Announces Chatchai's Visit to Laos	<i>[Bangkok Radio]</i>	45
'Illegal' Burma Crossings Investigated	<i>[BANGKOK POST 19 Nov]</i>	45
Cabinet Advised on Burmese Student Issue	<i>[THE NATION 19 Nov]</i>	46
Chawalit Reportedly Planned Trip to Burma	<i>[BANGKOK POST 20 Nov]</i>	46
Aide Explains Premier's Indochina Plans	<i>[BANGKOK POST 14 Nov]</i>	47
Chawalit To Sign 'Major Arms Deal' in PRC	<i>[THE NATION 20 Nov]</i>	47
PRC's Li Peng Banquet Address Reported	<i>[ZHONG HUA RIBAO 12 Nov]</i>	48
Soviet Official Explains Trade Expansion	<i>[THE NATION 7 Nov]</i>	49
Australia's Evans Comments on Cambodia Peace	<i>[BANGKOK POST 29 Oct]</i>	49

**Vietnam**

Government Recognizes Palestinian State	<i>[VNA]</i>	50
Visits by Hun Sen, Indonesia's Alatas Reported		50
Nguyen Co Thach Fetes Alatas	<i>[Jakarta Radio]</i>	50
Vo Chi Cong Receives Alatas	<i>[VNA]</i>	51
Joint News Conference Held	<i>[VNA]</i>	51
Alatas Views JIM 2	<i>[Hanoi International]</i>	51
Further on News Conference	<i>[VNA]</i>	52
Alatas on Cambodian Talks	<i>[AFP]</i>	52
Alatas Meets With Hun Sen	<i>[SPK]</i>	53
Further on Alatas-Hun Sen Meeting	<i>[Jakarta Radio]</i>	53
Hun Sen Interviewed During Stopover	<i>[Hanoi International]</i>	53
Do Muoi Praises PRK Policy	<i>[Hanoi International]</i>	54
Do Muoi Receives Hun Sen	<i>[VNA]</i>	54
Nguyen Van Linh Meets Alatas	<i>[VNA]</i>	55

Alatas Departs for Ho Chi Minh City <i>[VNA]</i> .....	55
Alatas Ends Visit; Communique Issued <i>[VNA]</i> .....	55
NHAN DAN Criticizes Thai-PRC 'War Stockpile' <i>[VNA]</i> .....	56
VNA Scores Arms Depot Talks <i>[Hanoi International]</i> .....	56

## AUSTRALASIA

### Australia

Li Peng Appeals for Cooperation, Ends Visit <i>[Melbourne International]</i> .....	57
Evans on Recognition of Palestinian State <i>[Melbourne International]</i> .....	57

### French Polynesia

Three Ministers Resign Before Budget Debate <i>[AFP]</i> .....	57
--	----

### New Caledonia

French Authorities Release Kanak Detainees <i>[Melbourne International]</i> .....	57
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### New Zealand

Minister Welcomes China's Premier Li Peng <i>[AFP]</i> .....	57
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Japan

**U.S. Navy Relieves 'Towers' Captain**

*OW2011124888 Tokyo KYODO in English 1214 GMT  
20 Nov 88*

[Text] Yokosuka Nov. 20 KYODO—The U.S. Navy has fired the captain of a guided missile destroyer following Japan's complaint that the warship had fired practice shots close to a Japanese coastal patrol ship, U.S. and Japanese officials said Sunday.

The U.S. naval command in Japan, in a statement released here Sunday, said Cmdr. Frederick H. Michaelis had been relieved of his duty as captain of the 3,377-ton guided missile destroyer *Towers* Saturday.

No reason was given for the move, but the Japanese Foreign Ministry has said it had demanded punitive action against the *Towers* captain.

Japanese officials said L. Desaix Anderson, ST., minister-counsellor of the U.S. Embassy, formally told the Japanese Government of the U.S. Navy action in a meeting with Tatsuo Arima, head of the Foreign Ministry's North American Affairs Bureau.

*Towers*, part of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, fired at least 17 shots from its 5-inch gun during a practice exercise on November 9 within Japan's territorial waters.

Ten of the practice shots were fired at around 1:50 p.m. on that day at the mouth of Tokyo Bay, with several of them falling about 300 meters from the stern of *Uruga*, a 3,231-ton coastal patrol vessel of the Japanese Maritime Safety Agency.

The other seven rounds were fired about an hour earlier, also within Japan's territorial waters, Japanese officials said, quoting an investigation from U.S. naval authorities in Japan.

Naval practice gun firings usually take place outside territorial waters.

Japanese officials had originally thought that the firings took place by mistake, but the U.S. Navy has determined that Michaelis was at the bridge of the *Towers* and watched the *Uruga* at the time of the practice shooting.

The action against Michaelis, commander of the *Towers* since December 1987, was issued in the name of Capt. R.J. Cepke, commander of the Destroyer group under which the *Towers* operated, U.S. Navy officials said.

The U.S. Navy has already apologized to Tokyo over the incident, Japanese officials said.

**Tear Gas 'Bomb' Explodes in Okinawa**

*OW2011065088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0539 GMT  
20 Nov 88*

[Text] Naha, Nov. 20 KYODO—A bomb, possibly a tear-gas type, exploded in a residential area across a U.S. Marine Corps base in central Okinawa early Sunday, causing pain in the throats and eyes of people living in the neighborhood.

Shortly after midnight, Iwao Taira, a 36-year-old electrician, heard an explosion near his home in Chatancho, close to the Marines' Camp Zukeran, some 20 kilometers north of Naha, according to police.

He and his family, as well as some 40 neighbors felt stinging pain in their throats and eyes, as they tried to stop tears and nose running. Some could not stand on their feet, police said.

Police found some 20 brown, plastic debris of fingertip size on the roof and in the garden of Taira's house. They suspected these pieces to be part of the object, possibly a tear-gas bomb, which exploded. There were no inscriptions on them, police said.

The residential area faces the U.S. base with a national highway running in between.

According to police, there have been recent instances of large amounts of live ammunition from the practice ground of the U.S. military in the area being abandoned near roads frequently used by the inhabitants. Some guns used in target practice had their muzzles turned toward the residential areas.

**Officials Cited on Chip Talks With U.S.**

*OW1911080988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0212 GMT  
19 Nov 88*

[Text] Washington, Nov. 18 KYODO—Japan and the United States ended two days of talks on semiconductor trade here Friday without any significant progress, officials said.

They said the meeting focused on the share of U.S.-made chips in the Japanese market and a Japanese request to the U.S. to lift sanctions against selected Japanese products before the inauguration of the administration of President-Elect George Bush in January.

During the meeting, Japanese trade negotiators pressed for the dismantling of the U.S. sanctions, citing a boost in the share of American chips in the Japanese market to 10.4 percent from 8.6 percent in 1986 at the time of the signing of a bilateral semiconductor agreement.

The Japanese negotiators also described the Tokyo government's campaign to encourage Japanese chip users to draw up independent "market access plans" to increase

purchases of chips from the U.S. and boost the number of "design-ins" of Japanese decisions to buy U.S. chips for products on the drawing board, a Japanese official said.

The meeting was a follow-up to a similar conference in Hawaii in August and took place a few days after International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura and his deputy Shigeo Muraoka wrote to their U.S. counterparts and other senior U.S. officials urging the U.S. to lift the sanctions.

The Japanese official said Tamura will seek a meeting on the issue with U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter in Montreal, Canada before the start there of a midterm review of the Uruguay round beginning December 5.

The U.S. imposed 300 million dollars worth of sanctions on selected Japanese products in 1987 to protest Japan's alleged violations of their 1986 semiconductor pact, but later lifted about a half of the sanctions.

Arguing that the sanctions are "irrational" a senior Japanese official said they "should be lifted" at an early date, preferably by President Ronald Reagan's government which imposed them.

**Plan Sought for Shanghai Visa Applicants**  
*OWI811142988 Tokyo KYODO in English 1157 GMT  
18 Nov 88*

[By Tim Johnson]

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 16 KYODO—A special committee set up by the Japanese Foreign Ministry and Justice Ministry is contemplating "an urgent solution" aimed at preempting a potential new source of Sino-Japanese friction.

The cross-ministerial committee is searching for a way to deal with the hundreds of irate and impatient Chinese students who have been massing daily in front of the Japanese Consulate General in Shanghai since November 7, protesting what they see as the Japanese Government's foot-dragging on the issuance of study visas.

Meanwhile, Japan has asked China to beef up its security around the compound as the demonstrators have become increasingly bold, posting banners outside and pounding consulate vehicles as they enter and leave.

The protestors are demanding the consulate grant them entry visas to study the Japanese language and culture, though Japanese immigration and diplomatic officials suspect the true intentions of the majority are to secure gainful employment in Japan.

"The current situation in Shanghai is a product of two opposing trends," explained a Foreign Ministry official.

"More Chinese are applying to come to Japan than ever before, just as the Justice Ministry is tightening up its immigration controls to stem the influx of unauthorized foreign workers," he said.

Another official said that the ministry is closely consulting with Chinese authorities to nip the issue in the bud before it damages the two countries' already sensitive relationship.

An immigration spokesman explained that the backlog in unprocessed visa applications at the Shanghai consulate, which he estimated at some 35,000, is partly a result of logistical difficulties.

"Aside from a measure of doubt we hold about the credibility of the applicants' expressed studious intentions, the sheer number of applicants over the past few months has overwhelmed the consulate staff," he said.

The majority of those on the lengthy waiting list in Shanghai are said to be applying for visas in which the "student" is allowed to work up to 20 hours a week, on the condition that he or she studies Japanese language or a cultural activity for at least 20 hours weekly.

The Justice Ministry is reportedly planning to toughen its requirements in the near future by increasing the minimum time spent in the classroom to 30 hours a week and making more spot checks at language schools.

"I'm very worried about it," said a Chinese girl from Shanghai who attends Japanese language school by day and works by night in a drinking establishment. "Maybe I'll be forced to go back to Shanghai."

Illustrating the dramatic increase in Chinese visa applicants, immigration records show that only 12,738 Chinese on language or culture visas were in Japan at the end of 1987, about a third of the number of applicants now under consideration in Shanghai alone.

Some of the protesting Shanghai students have been waiting as long as half a year for their visas, although the term for the language school in which they enrolled began in September. Many say they have already paid more than 200,000 yen in enrollment fees.

"Some visa applicants have reportedly claimed they must get to Japan 'to survive,' because they have had to sacrifice their jobs for a passport," the immigration spokesman said.

"Just because the Chinese Government issues them a passport, even though they may have had to give up their job to get one, that doesn't obligate the Japanese Government to grant them visas," he said, adding that "that's their government's problem, not ours."

He hastened to add that nationality is not a factor. "If they were truly coming to Japan to study, then I don't see that there would be any problem."

One of the main problem areas met by prospective language students is the judgment which has been passed by the Japanese Government on the schools to which they apply.

"Some of the so-called schools are located in the middle of rice fields or above cabarets in the center of Kabuki-cho (a Tokyo red-light district)," the immigration spokesman said. "Others don't even have desks and the teachers do not have sufficient qualifications."

He stressed that the sudden growth in the number of students and schools is straining the bureau's resources.

As part of the visa approval process, the bureau tries to check the schools out in addition to conducting prior screening of potential students, he said.

In 1985, 1,199 Chinese came to Japan on language and cultural visas. The figures almost doubled to 2,126 over the following year, and more than tripled to 7,178 in 1987.

The figures for the first eight months of this year already show a leap to 19,346.

In 1987, 497 Chinese were either deported for visa infractions or refused entry upon disembarking on suspicion of coming to Japan to work here illegally. The comparable figure for the first half of this year is 271.

Foreign Ministry and immigration officials said they are at a loss as to why the disturbances have been concentrated in Shanghai. "The embassy in Beijing and other consulates aren't experiencing any such problems," one official noted.

Education, press and political officers in the Chinese Embassy here in Tokyo claimed that the Shanghai problem has not crossed their desks.

#### **Consul General Meets With Officials**

OW1911100288 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] According to correspondent Ishikawa in Shanghai, Consul General Hasumi yesterday explained to the Shanghai municipal authorities the Japanese position regarding the issue of visa-seeking young people who are daily besieging the Japanese Consulate General in Shanghai. However, the consul general failed to win sufficient understanding from the Shanghai authorities.

Yesterday the Japanese consulate general was again thronged by some 300 young people who were anxious and impatient over difficulties in obtaining visas. They appealed for early visa issuance and pasted protest

posters on the wall which read: Is the Japanese Government deceiving Chinese students, while staging a sit-in with their passports held up over their heads?

According to Consul General Hasumi, the Japanese side sought Chinese understanding after giving the following explanations at yesterday's meeting:

The Japanese side investigated 35,000 cases for whom visas have reportedly not yet been granted. Consequently, it was found that application documents filed by less than 5,000 had actually reached Japanese immigration authorities as of 15 November. The authorities have not located the approximately 30,000 remaining applicants' documents.

Beginning last month economic guarantors and certificates with seals became required conditions for visa issuance. This measure was taken because of an increased number of cases of Chinese students unable to make a living in Japan or fraudulently obtaining necessary documents.

Shanghai municipal authorities replied with a certain degree of understanding toward the Japanese position but maintained that, if the entry visa application documents have not yet reached Japanese authorities, the responsibility rests with Japanese language schools, which have already received matriculation fees and school expenses, and not with the Chinese side. They then reportedly again requested the Japanese side to properly deal with the issue, saying that entry visa examinations for the 35,000 applicants should now be handled in accordance with the criteria which were in effect before last month.

#### **Takeshita, Uno Meet UN With Official**

##### **Discuss Afghan Aid**

OW1811114988 Tokyo KYODO in English 1114 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 18 KYODO—A new pledge of Japanese emergency aid "in cash and in kind" to Afghan refugees is critical at this juncture to help avert human suffering on a massive scale, a visiting United Nations official said here Friday.

"We cannot afford to wait until the refugees move back, we must prepare for their return now," said Sadruddin Agha Khan, coordinator of the U.N. humanitarian and economic assistance programs relating to Afghanistan.

The Agha Khan, appearing before reporters at the Japan National Press Club, said that Japan and other affluent nations must assure that relief and rehabilitation projects are already in place when an estimated 5 million Afghan refugees in neighboring Pakistan and Iran, some 40 percent of the world's refugee population, return to their war-scarred country next spring.

21 November 1988

He warned that with 90 percent of Afghan homes destroyed, the food distribution system in disarray, an absence of medical facilities, and land mines and unexploded ordnance scattered at random throughout the countryside, a sudden influx of refugees could exacerbate an already precarious situation.

The U.N. coordinator said that during his meetings Thursday with Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno and Friday with Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, Japan reaffirmed that it will contribute 60 million dollars it pledged in October to the U.N. high commissioner for refugees and other U.N. agencies, to help Afghan refugees.

Aside from the amount already earmarked, however, Sadriddin Agha Khan said that he was unable to secure a new Japanese pledge toward U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's June 10 appeal for 1.16 billion dollars in aid to the Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund. Perez de Cuellar's appeal has thus far generated 795 million dollars worldwide.

Asked if he was satisfied at Japan's present level of financial assistance, Sadriddin Agha Khan diplomatically replied that the nature of his work means he is never satisfied, but added that Japan should not be singled out.

Other countries, including the United States, members of the European Community, and oil-producing states, also have room to contribute more in form of bilateral and multilateral aid, said the former U.N. high commissioner for refugees.

The Agha Khan attempted to allay doubt in some quarters that the effects of increased aid would be minimal while the fighting still continues between the mujahideen resistance fighters and the communist government supported by an estimated 50,000 Soviet troops.

"This is an emergency operation," he countered. "We cannot wait and let people suffer and die... They've suffered so much already." He said the U.N. team has been working "in a flexible and pragmatic way," avoiding areas where security has broken down.

The Agha Khan explained that fighting has ceased or subsided in many areas of the mountainous country, especially those held by the mujahideen.

He emphasized the importance of pre-positioning food stocks inside Afghanistan prior to the return of the refugees to avert starvation. "We would never be forgiven for not having planned for this," he warned.

He noted, however, that "food is not something that Japan is so used to providing in large-scale humanitarian operations." He said Japan could contribute more in the provision of funds, equipment and expertise.

He said communications is an ideal area for Japan to provide expertise and train human resources.

In the area of medical care, Japan could assist in building and staffing field hospitals, and could provide necessary supplies such as surgical and immunization equipment, the Agha Khan said.

He described the Afghan scene after 10 years of warfare as one in which "there are widows and orphans everywhere" and in which thousands of people have been maimed by land mines.

The Agha Khan, 55, a Paris-born Indian prince, Iranian citizen, and Harvard graduate, who calls himself a "citizen of the world," arrived in Japan Wednesday following a 4-day visit to Moscow where he met with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and other high-level officials.

He said that in Moscow he received assurances at the foreign ministerial level that the Soviet Union will abide by its commitment to complete its withdrawal of forces from Afghanistan by the February 15 deadline, as stipulated in the U.N.-mediated Geneva accords.

#### **Expert To Be Sent Refugee Office**

*OW1811172188 Tokyo KYODO in English 1123 GMT  
18 Nov 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 18 KYODO—Japan will dispatch an expert on economic planning to the office of the Afghan Refugees Assistance Program in Geneva till the end of this year, the Foreign Ministry said Friday.

Tsutomu Shibata, 41, deputy director of the Research Department of the Japan Development Bank, will be the third Japanese to be sent to assist the Afghan Refugee Program.

Earlier this year the Foreign Ministry sent a Ministry official, Kenichi Suganuma, to serve as a political officer with the U.N. Good Offices Mission for Afghanistan and Pakistan in Islamabad and Doctor Etsuko Kita to join the medical staff at the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) office in Peshawar, northern Pakistan.

Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno pledged Thursday to provide more Japanese financial and personnel support for Afghan refugees when he met Sadriddin Agha Khan, U.N. coordinator for the Afghan Refugees Assistance Program.

#### **Government Plans To Send Personnel to Namibia**

*OW1911131088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0823 GMT  
19 Nov 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 19 KYODO—Japan plans to send a group of 20 personnel to Namibia to help the United Nations supervise a free election, expected to be called in August 1989, Foreign Ministry sources said Saturday.

This will be Japan's biggest contribution to the U.N. peacekeeping efforts in terms of personnel assistance since the government of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita spelled out a new foreign policy initiative calling for Japan's greater contribution to the world, the sources said.

Foreign Ministry officials said the election will be held under supervision of United Nations member countries supporting the free election in the Namibia. The balloting depends largely on whether South Africa which is illegally occupying Namibia territory will cooperate for a free election there.

The Foreign Ministry officials said an estimated 1,800 personnel would be required to engage in planning, ballot counting and other necessary work.

The officials said the ministry plans to recruit skilled personnel from various fields who meet the requirements. They said the Ministry will ask local government and business organizations to look for competent people who should have English language ability to a reasonable degree.

They said the Japanese Government also is considering a United Nations request for providing helicopters and communications equipment.

Negotiations for peace in Namibia, including the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, have entered the final stage with an agreement expected in December.

The Foreign Ministry sent one official each this summer to Pakistan to assist Afghan refugees and also to the Gulf region to assist the U.N. Iran-Iraq truce monitoring team. One doctor was later sent to Peshawar, Pakistan, to assist Afghan refugees.

On Friday, the Foreign Ministry said that it will dispatch a Japan Development Bank official, an expert on economic planning to the office of the Afghan Refugees Assistance Program in Geneva by the end of this year.

Both Prime Minister Takeshita and Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno, in separate meetings with Sadruddin Agha Khan, the U.N. coordinator for the Afghan Refugees Assistance Program, on Thursday and Friday, said that Japan will provide more financial and personnel support to assist an estimated 5 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan and Iran.

### Mongolia

**Former Leader Tsedenbal Returns From Moscow**  
*LD1911001188 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish  
1700 GMT 18 Nov 88*

[Text] It has been reported that exiled Mongolian leader Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, who was deposed and forced into exile in Moscow in 1984 after 40 years as leader of Mongolia, has been allowed to return to Mongolia in great secrecy. Here is a report from our correspondent in Ulaanbaatar.

[Correspondent Kjell-Albin Abrahamsson] A Mongolian Foreign Ministry official has confirmed to me that 72-year-old Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal returned last month from Moscow after more than 4 years in involuntary exile.

The legendary Tsedenbal was the official leader of Mongolia for more than 40 years, but was forced to resign in the summer of 1984 after an internal power struggle. Officially, Tsedenbal resigned for health reasons, but Tsedenbal, who was in Moscow at the time, was not allowed to return to his homeland. He settled in Moscow with his Russian-born wife, where he lived an isolated and obscure life.

Tsedenbal's strong personality was seen for a long time by the leadership of both the Soviet Union and Mongolia as a danger to Mongolian political leaders, but now he has been allowed to return. Neither the Mongolian nor the Soviet press, however, paid any attention to the legendary leader's return, and there is no explanation, either official or unofficial, for the secretiveness.

**Suren Meets With Tian Jiyun in Beijing**  
*OW2011145188 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0910 GMT 19 Nov 88*

[Text] In Beijing, Deputy Prime Minister of Mongolia Suren has met with his Chinese counterpart Tian Jiyun. They informed each other about the course of socialist construction and process of reforms in their respective countries. They expressed satisfaction with the continuous development of friendly relations and cooperation for the last years between Mongolia and China in trade, economic, scientific and technological sphere, and came out for further expanding and deepening their mutual beneficial ties.

### North Korea

**Paper Carries Article on 'High-Level' Talks**  
*SK1911105088 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1003 GMT 19 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 19 (KCNA)—The proposal for easing the present political and military confrontation between the North and the South which was advanced as one of all-inclusive peace overtures at the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is a nation-saving measure which indicates the most realistic and reasonable road for peace and the solution of the reunification question, along with the proposals for the phased withdrawal of the U.S. forces and reduction of the armed forces of the North and the South, says NODONG SINMUN today in a signed article.

This proposal contains the clear goal and practical steps and indicates the most reasonable ways for negotiation for the solution of the matters, the paper notes, and adds:

It envisages the holding of North-South high-level political and military talks for easing the present political and military confrontation between the North and the South and the participation in them of high-level political and military representatives of both sides who have real powers to practically solve the problems. It also envisages separate holdings of high-level political talks and military talks within the framework of North-South high-level political and military talks.

This is an entirely natural and just way for negotiation both in view of the nature of the issue to be settled and of the mode of its solution.

The political and military confrontation between the North and the South cannot be eased through humanitarian talks or other business-like talks.

This matter can be successfully solved only through talks participated in by high-level authorities and those who have military power.

The high-level political and military talks advanced in the proposal of the joint meeting are, indeed, the most proper and reasonable forum of negotiation to unknot the issue of detente between the North and the South.

If our momentous overture to ease the present political and military confrontation is carried into practice, it will be possible to remove distrust and misunderstanding pent-up for forty odd years in the North-South relations, promote trust and unity and open a new phase for detente, peace and reunification.

As noted at the joint meeting, if tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and South Korea and North-South high-level political and military talks are arranged and successfully promoted, both sides will be able to hold top-level talks in a good atmosphere. And it will also exert a positive influence on the promotion of parliamentary talks and the resumption of many-channelled dialogue including economic talks and red cross talks by creating an atmosphere for dialogue as a whole.

The new important all-inclusive peace proposal advanced to meet the demand of the present reality that the question of peace in the country and its reunification be urgently resolved is one more clear expression of the consistent peace-loving efforts of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK.

The package of peace initiatives whose keynote is the phased withdrawal of the U.S. forces and the reduction of the armed forces in the North and the South and the relaxation of the political and military confrontation must be carried into practice without delay on the basis

of our just four principles for a guarantee of peace, the common milestone of the nation for the solution of the problem of peace, and we will make every sincere effort for their realisation.

If the South Korean authorities truly have the intention to improve relations between the North and the South and take the road toward peace and reunification together with us, they should show an affirmative response to our epochal peace proposal.

#### **Students Attack on U.S. Housing in Seoul**

SK2011082388 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0807 GMT 20 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 20 (KCNA)—Some 50 students of the [words indistinct] corps for arrest under the federation of general student councils in the Seoul area to chastise the U.S. imperialists' outrages staged a surprise anti-U.S. demonstration in Yongsan District, Seoul, on November 17, according to a report.

Enraged at the ever undisguised outrages of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against the South Korean people, students broke into the U.S. housing area and pushed aside [word indistinct] military policemen and [word indistinct] and staged a surprise demonstration, shouting slogan "away with the U.S. imperialists."

They chastised a U.S. military policeman running wild in [word indistinct] and damaged or burnt U.S. military trucks and Americans' cars, 9 in all.

#### **Paper Praises Action**

SK2011090188 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
0007 GMT 20 Nov 88

[NODONG SINMUN 20 November commentary:  
"Colonial Ruler's Arrogant Act"]

[Text] On 17 November, youths and students from a do-or-die unit belonging to the General Union of University Student Representatives in Seoul [Sochongnyon] attacked the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' family housing compound near the headquarters of the U.S. Eighth Army, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea, to chastise yankees atrocities. They dashed to the gate of the housing compound all at once on a signal and pushed aside military policemen of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces who were on guard at the gate. Then, they waged a demonstration there, chanting the slogans, "Yankee go home" and "Drive out the U.S. imperialists."

Last October as well, South Korean youths and students attacked this area twice, chanting the slogan "Yankee go home."

This is not only an eruption of the indignation against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who have forced the tragedy of national division upon our people by holding on to South Korea as a colony and trampling underfoot national sovereignty and dignity, but is also, therefore, an extremely righteous act.

This notwithstanding, denouncing the South Korean patriotic youths and students who attacked the housing compound and branding them as cowardly criminals, Menetrey, the chieftain of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea, clamored that they should be arrested, tried, and punished.

What nonsense talk this is! The attack was the master's punishment of the burglars. The act of the chieftain of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces is an arrogant act of the ruler of a colony and a criminal maneuver designed to perpetuate the shaking colonial rule by abetting the puppets to suppress those who have anti-U.S. sentiments. It is also an insult to the South Korean youths, students, and people who are struggling for national sovereignty and dignity.

Speaking of the cowardly criminals, the rascals of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, who have posed as the master of South Korea, occupying it for more than 40 years, and who have been perpetrating all sorts of atrocities, such as shooting to death a 3-year-old baby, charging him with theft of gasoline, and breaking into a house in broad daylight and strangling to death an old woman over 60 years old and a pregnant woman, whose delivery time came due, after raping them in turn, are themselves precisely the cowardly criminals.

The U.S. imperialists are not in a position to criticize the South Korean patriots who dealt blows to the military policemen of the U.S. aggression forces, calling for the withdrawal of U.S. imperialists, but should withdraw from South Korea after apologizing for their crimes of occupying South Korea to divide the country permanently and of having slaughtered numerous Korean people, raped them, and plundered their property. By doing so, the United States can escape such a disgrace as being attacked in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists can perpetrate all sorts of arrogant and insolent acts, babbling about arrest and punishment, like a thief turning on the owner, because a group of national traitors, like the No Tae-u ring, which has upheld the aggressors as protectors and friends, is perpetrating treacherous and treasonous acts in South Korea.

The No Tae-u ring has nailed down to South Korea the U.S. imperialist rascals, going so far as to pay for the expenses for maintaining the U.S. forces occupying South Korea. Recently No Tae-u visited the United States to beg for the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces.

On the other hand, feeling uneasy about the ever-growing anti-U.S. sentiment in South Korea the puppets are brutally suppressing the people who have risen up in the anti-U.S. struggle. A few days ago, the No Tae-u military fascist ring perpetrated a fascist offensive on farmers who had risen up in the struggle to oppose the U.S. pressure for import liberalization [on South Korea] and to block imports of U.S. agricultural and livestock industrial goods, and inflicted severe injuries even upon opposition lawmakers, let alone the farmers. On the contrary, the No Tae-u ring is showing a disgraceful act of protecting the aggressors by deploying thousands of policemen around the U.S. Embassy and American housing area.

The No Tae-u ring's act of upholding the aggressors like a mortuary tablet, while designating the patriotic people who struggle against the United States as the target of its suppression by bayonet shows that the rascals are precisely the ugly colonial puppets of the U.S. imperialists. However, no matter how desperately they may run wild, the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u ring will not be able to frustrate the will of the South Korean people to live freely, enjoying the dignity as the master of Korea.

#### Paper Denounces Menetrey Remarks

SK2011110788 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1021 GMT 20 Nov 88

[Text] Pyongyang November 20 (KCNA)—Menetrey, commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea, in a "statement" issued Friday demanded arrest, trial and punishment of the students who staged protests in the U.S. military housing area in Hannam-Dong, Yongsan District, Seoul, and punished a U.S. military policeman, insultingly branding them as "criminals" and "thugs," according to a report.

Menetrey, ensconced in Yongsan District where the U.S. Eighth Army Command is situated, has so far been indifferent to countless outrages of U.S. soldiers. How can this fellow brand the innocent students as "criminals" and "thugs" and demand their punishment for the mere reason that they, unable to repress national resentment, staged anti-U.S. protests and injured a U.S. military policeman in self-defence?

Never has there been an American criminal who was punished or brought to trial in South Korea over the past 40 odd years.

This being the fact, it is outrageous, indeed, for Menetrey to "incriminate" the students, who held anti-U.S. protests in defence of the nation's dignity, and cry for their punishment.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN Sunday denounces the outburst of the boss of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces as an arrogant utterance of a colonial ruler and an insult to the South Korean students and people fighting for the sovereignty and dignity of the nation.

**Paper Urges U.S. Pullout From South**  
*SK2011103288 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0842 GMT 20 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 20 (KCNA)—Nodong Sinmum today stresses that if the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and nuclear weapons are withdrawn on phases from South Korea and armed forces in the North and the South reduced in a phased way in accordance with the proposal put forward by the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, peace will be settled on the Korean peninsula always fraught with the danger of war and a dawn of reunification will break.

The joint meeting which was held some time ago proposed the withdrawal of the U.S. Armed Forces from South Korea as one of the four principles for a guarantee of peace on the Korean peninsula and, on this basis, made clear the time, phases, scale and ways of the withdrawal of the U.S. Armed Forces and all other questions of ensuring the pullout of the U.S. Armed Forces from South Korea.

In a signed article the paper says:

"Threat from the North" on the lips of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets is no more than a sophism to justify the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' occupation of South Korea and cover up their aggressive nature.

The U.S. imperialists say that the U.S. Armed Forces are present in South Korea as "deterrent" to prevent someone's "threat". This is only an attempt to prolong and perpetuate their military presence in South Korea.

As long as the U.S. imperialist aggression forces remain in South Korea, the tension and the danger of war can neither be removed from our country, nor can peace and stability and national reconciliation and unity be achieved, nor the question of the country's reunification be resolved independently.

Attitude towards the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea is a touchstone which discerns a stand towards a guarantee for peace in Korea and its reunification question. However loudly they may talk about "relaxation," "reconciliation," "peace" or "reunification" without referring to the pullout of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, it is nothing but a drama to deceive and mock the public at home and abroad.

Anyone who really wants peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification should demand the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea before anything else.

The withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea completely conforms with the trend of our time.

**Paper Calls for End to U.S. Occupation of South**  
*SK1911042688 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0403 GMT 19 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 18 (KCNA)—If the United States is to renounce its wrong policy towards Korea it should put an end to its occupation of South Korea and withdraw the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from there, says NODONG SINMUN today in an article.

It says:

The withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea is a unanimous demand of the Korean people and the world's people who are desirous of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and a requirement of the times.

Only when the U.S. forces are withdrawn from South Korea, is it possible to prevent the U.S. people from being involved in a reckless war and save multitudes of American young men from being worthless victims to a criminal war of aggression.

The author of the article stresses:

If the United States withdraws its forces from South Korea, the basic factor of hostile relations between Korea and the United States will be eliminated and a new phase be opened in the development of relations between the two countries.

The withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea is not detrimental to the United States in any respect but, on the contrary, accords with the interests of the U.S. people, too.

If the United States truly wants peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, it can honorably take its hands off the Korean problem, without affecting its honour or damaging its interests. The road to this has already been opened. It is to realize tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and South Korea.

The United States should not pursue the splittist policy of "two Koreas" any longer but stop obstructing the reunification of Korea and do work helpful to reunification.

The U.S. authorities should proclaim by law the termination of the state of war in Korea in conformity with the demand of the prevailing situation and should not hesitate to convert the DPRK-U.S. relations into stable and peaceful ones.

It is high time for the United States to boldly renounce its outdated policy towards Korea and withdraw its forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea and thus deport itself in keeping with the unanimous desire and will of the world's people who are desirous of peace.

**KCNA Reports Demonstrations in South**  
*SK2011100388 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0825 GMT 20 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 20 (KCNA)—Big rallies and protests were held in different parts of South Korea Saturday for the arrest and punishment of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his wife.

About 10,000 workers, students and citizens as well as members of some 20 dissident organizations including the youth federation of the movement for democracy held the second rally of citizens for the arrest and punishment of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his wife in Seoul.

In a joint resolution, the participants charged that "the present No Tae-u 'government' is cheating the people calling for arrest and punishment of Chon Tu-hwan with such tricks as Chon's perfunctory apology and explanation and refuge in the name of long-term foreign tour."

They also asserted that "the arrest and punishment of Chon Tu-hwan and his wife is the irrevocable will of the people."

After the rally, the workers, students and other citizens marched toward the puppet city hall and the house of Chon Tu-hwan, shouting "Execute Chon Tu-hwan," "Arrest Chon Tu-hwan, oust No Tae-u" and "Execute No Tae-u," etc. They also yelled "Yankees go home" and "Drive out American troops" and other anti-U.S. slogans, condemning the U.S. support to the military rule of South Korea.

When the protesters tried to force their way to the puppet city hall, large riot police fired tear gas to disperse them.

The No Tae-u military fascist clique fielded over 15,000 riot police in downtown Seoul, university quarters and Yonhui-dong where Chon's house is situated and even mobilized multiple teargas launching vehicles, so the whole city was clouded with tear gas.

The protesters undauntedly fought, hurling rocks and fire-bombs at the teargas firing police. Violent hit-and-run riots took place in different parts. Some policemen

fled by bus when the protesters mounted a strong attack, hurling broken pieces of sidewalk paving stones. Two police buses were burned during the clash.

About 5,000 students and citizens in Pusan held a rally of citizens for the punishment of Chon Tu-hwan and his wife in the Pusan Railway Station Plaza and marched through streets, scattering leaflets critical of their crimes.

Rallies of citizens were also held in Kwangju with the attendance of some 600 citizens and students and in Taegu, Chongju, Chonju and other major cities with the attendance of many students, citizens and dissidents for the liquidation of the irregularities of the "Fifth Republic" and the arrest and punishment of the masterminds, Chon Tu-hwan and his wife.

**Peasants in South Hold Anti-U.S. Demonstration**  
*SK1811103988 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1027 GMT 18 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 18 (KCNA)—More than 10,000 peasants from different parts of South Korea Thursday waged a fierce anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle in Seoul.

They, affiliated with the Council of Peasant Organisations of South Korea which consists of 16 peasant organisations, gathered at the Yoido Plaza in Seoul Thursday to hold a rally of peasants to check the import of agricultural and animal products from the United States and push the sale of South Korean agricultural produce at original prices and denounce the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u puppet clique for frustrating agricultural production through the opening of the market to the import of agricultural and animal products from the United States.

In a resolution adopted at the rally, they declared that they would stage a struggle for getting the production cost, defying the U.S. pressure to open the market and the ruinous agricultural policy for opening the market to be paid for what the labour done. [sentence as received]

At the end of the rally the peasants marched toward the U.S. Embassy carrying some 50 placards bearing such slogans as "Peasants are dying from opening the market to import," "Confiscate ill-gotten fortunes to cut the debts of peasant households" and hundreds of flags with a peasant music and dancing group in the van. The protesters repeatedly shouted "drive out the Yankees," "drive out the U.S. imperialists," "oppose agricultural produce from the United States" and other anti-U.S., anti-"government" slogans. A large number of people marched with headbands bearing the slogan "Oppose the American beer and beef." The protesters fought a fierce hit-and-run battle with over 4,000 riot police.

After the demonstration some 300 of the protesters hardened their resolution to fight, while holding an all-night sit-in strike in a building.

**Unification Church Members Assault Christians**

*SK1611125988 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1045 GMT 16 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA)—Some 100 gangsters of the "Unification Church", an anti-communist plot-hatching organisation patronized and manipulated by the fascist clique, raided the Andiok Church in Kumam-dong, Chonju, North Cholla Province, assaulting christians, according to a South Korean newspaper report.

When some 300 members of the Christian Presbyterian Church were hearing a lecture criticizing the "Unification Church", a pseudo-religious organisation, gangsters of the "Unification Church" broke into the Andiok Church, throwing stones and wielding square sticks, seized a cassette containing the lecture and assaulted attendants wounding 10 of them heavily or lightly.

And the gangsters ransacked an office room of the church and took away some 400 books.

Earlier, they frustrated a lecture of Christians scheduled in Changhung County, South Cholla Province, and kidnapped and assaulted the lecturer surnamed Li.

**Unification Church Rejected**

*SK2011092388 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0809 GMT 20 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 20 (KCNA)—About 300 students under the representative council of the theological seminary of South Korea held a general meeting opposing and rejecting the "Unification Church," an anti-communist plot-breeding organisation, in Seoul on November 16 and made public a statement, according to a report.

The students in the statement said: "Now that the Mun Son-myong group of the Unification Church is infiltrating into all domains including church, politics, economy and culture and expanding its forces, for the Christians to keep silence and remain indifferent is a big crime." The statement declared that "the students would launch a sacred fight to shatter the Unification Church group engrossed in social disorder and violence."

**Shevardnadze Supports Peace Proposals**

*SK1911065388 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0500 GMT 19 Nov 88*

[Text] Moscow November 17 (KCNA)—Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and foreign minister of the USSR, expressed full support to peace initiatives put forth by the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, declaring that they are an important overture.

Their realization would contribute both to a peaceful reunification of Korea and a lower level of military confrontation in the Asia-Pacific region, he said on November 16 when he met a DPRK Foreign Ministry delegation led by its Vice-Minister Yi In-kyu on a visit to the Soviet Union.

**Foreign Affairs Exchange Plan Signed With USSR**

*SK1911061288 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0442 GMT 19 Nov 88*

[Text] Moscow November 17 (KCNA)—A plan of exchange for 1989-1990 between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was signed in Moscow on November 16. It was signed by Yi In-kyu, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, and Igor Rogachev, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

**Cultural Exchange Plan Signed With PRC**

*SK1711104388 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1040 GMT 17 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 17 (KCNA)—A plan for cultural interchange for 1989-1990 between the Governments of Korea and China was signed in Pyongyang on November 17.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Yi Mong-ho, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and other officials concerned and on the opposite side were members of the Chinese Government cultural delegation headed by Vice-Minister of Culture Ying Ruocheng and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang Zhang Tingyan.

It was signed by O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Ying Ruocheng, head of the delegation.

**CPRF Statement Condemns SOFA Agreement**

*SK1911052988 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0449 GMT 19 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang November 19 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in Information No. 513 issued on November 18 denounced the ever more undisguised bestial outrages of soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea.

The information recalled that R. David belonging to an Air Force [as received] unit of the U.S. Eighth Army committed an assault on a certain Cho and one other resident residing in Karak-dong to inflict serious wounds upon them at Chayang-dong, Seoul, on November 13, and two Yankees belonging to the Second Infantry Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces who

were fleeing without paying after drinking at the Paek-song Hall in Tongdae-dong, Taejon, South Chungchong province, on the night of November 14 beat a delivery man of a next door restaurant and one other inhabitant to injure them heavily. It said:

The U.S. imperialist aggressors continue to commit all kinds of crimes, such as assault, robbery, plunder, arson, rape and murder, strutting about in the land of others' country as if it were their own because South Korea is a complete colony of the United States and they look down upon the South Korean people as inferior nation of a colony.

The crimes of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea are further fostered by the dirty traitors like the No Tae-u group covering up their crimes.

In actuality, the U.S. forces' outrages are openly patronized in South Korea by the extraterritorial "special favours" owing to the aggressive and subjugating "status of forces agreement" between the United States and the puppets.

It is fully just that voices demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and the abolition of the "Status of Forces Agreement" are now ringing out ever louder in South Korea.

**Students Punish 'Yankees Brutal Acts'**  
*SK2111092088 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 19 Nov 88*

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour of station commentary, I will talk about a surprise demonstration of university students at a housing complex for Americans.

As has been reported, on the evening of 17 November, to punish the Yankees' brutal acts, approximately 50 students of the death squad of the Seoul District Federation of Student Councils launched a surprise attack against an apartment complex for Americans in Yongsan-ku, Seoul, drove out U.S. military policemen and other people, and destroyed cars owned by Americans and set fire to them. Their struggle was an explosion of pent-up anger and animosity for the United States, a colonial ruler and plunderer, and in particular, a just punishment against the United States, which was the behind the scenes coordinator of the Kwangju massacre.

As you know well, the United States is a malicious arch-enemy that has inflicted incalculable sufferings and misfortune upon our people and our nation since it occupied this land under the cloak of a liberator and assister after 15 August. The United States is also our nation's greatest enemy. It occupied this land and divided our country into two; enforced colonial military fascist rule; inflicted the calamities of the 25 June war

upon our nation; after turning this land into a military base and a forward nuclear base for putting their Asian and Pacific strategy into practice, is forcibly conducting the "Team Spirit" and other large-scale war exercises to again provoke a new war of aggression; and opposes peace on the Korean peninsula and her peaceful reunification. In particular, at times when our masses vigorously struggled for independence, democracy, and reunification, the United States perpetrated the 16 May coup d'état, the 12 December coup d'état, and other military coups d'état and continues to block South Korea's democratization and forces our masses to lead lives as colonial slaves after fabricating military fascist dictatorial regimes. Moreover, the United States is the ringleader of the Kwangju massacre that approved the mobilization of military troops under its control by the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring—which quelled the righteous struggle of Kwangju citizens who rose up for independence, democracy, and reunification in May, 1980, and which bestially murdered thousands of Kwangju citizens—and that coordinated this massacre behind the scenes. Moreover, the approximately 40,000 U.S. troops who occupy this land are swaggering about in this land as if it were their own land and are committing arrogant and disrespectful acts, while almost daily committing murder, rapes, burglary, and theft wherever they go. Because of this, branding the United States as an occupier, aggressor, divisionist, murderer, and plunderer, not as a liberator or an assister, our people have persistently struggled to drive the U.S. imperialists out of this land.

Students of the death squad for Chon Tu-hwan's arrest from the Seoul District Federation of Student Councils attacked an apartment complex for Americans to punish the Yankees' brutal acts at a time when our people's anti-U.S. sentiment has daily grown since the Kwangju situation and when the youths, students, and patriotic masses of all other walks of life are continuously waging an anti-U.S. struggle. This is a very just and righteous patriotic act performed in response to all of the people's will and aspirations to drive the United States out of this land to gain national independence.

At present, our people are vigorously struggling to thoroughly inquire into the irregularities of the Fifth Republic and the truth of the Kwangju massacre and to punish culprits, and demand that U.S. rule be overthrown. However, the persons in authority in the United States are misleading public opinion at home and abroad by saying they were not involved in the massacre, never mind apologizing for it. By manipulating Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u behind the scenes, they are also publicly and privately hindering an inquiry into the truth of the Kwangju situation in collusion with the two criminals. Because of such an act by the United States, the youths, students, and masses of all other walks of life cannot but wage an anti-U.S. struggle. Squarely seeing our people's anti-U.S. sentiment and struggle, the United States must withdraw from this land at the earliest date as requested by our masses.

## South Korea

### Students Demand American People's Apology

OW2111094788 Tokyo KYODO in English 0922 GMT  
21 Nov 88

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 21 KYODO—Thirteen South Korean students tried to seize the U.S. Cultural Center building in Seoul Monday, hurling homemade bombs and brandishing steel pipes, but 11 of them were arrested by the police.

Authorities said the students demanded that former U.S. Ambassador to South Korea William Gleysteen be investigated in connection with the 1980 uprising in Kwangju.

They claimed Gleysteen was behind the antigovernment insurrection that claimed at least 193 Korean lives and demanded that American people apologize for the incident.

The students also called for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

The YONHAP News Agency said the students came in vans and threw two homemade bombs, one of which exploded. Some students brandishing steel pipes attacked police officers on guard at the front entrance and stormed into the second floor.

The students reportedly broke windows and a metal detector.

Police said 11 students were taken into custody. The U.S. Embassy said eight police officers were injured, including one seriously.

### More on Cultural Center Attack

SK2111084088 Seoul YONHAP in English 0810 GMT  
21 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 21 (YONHAP)—Radical students exploded a homemade bomb in front of the main gate of the United States Information Service (USIS) building here Monday as they attempted to occupy the office.

Wielding steel and wooden pipes, the 13 students, all of whom are members of the Union of Student Associations in Seoul, entered the building in downtown Seoul and broke glass windows of the USIS library on the second floor.

Firing tear gas, riot police guarding the building took away 11 of the students, preventing them from entering the library where they planned to stage a sit-in protest demanding the withdrawal of U.S. forces in Korea. Two of the attackers fled from the scene.

The students damaged the interior of the corridor to the second floor "apparently using iron pipes," according to a U.S. Embassy statement.

Five police were injured while overpowering the students, but no U.S. diplomats or USIS staff members were injured in the 10-minute incident, according to police.

The protesters said they planned to occupy the USIS to demand an immediate probe of former U.S. Ambassador to Korea William Gleysteen, whom they called "a wire-puller in the 1980 Kwangju massacre," and an apology by the U.S. administration for its alleged involvement in the massacre.

Radical students have attacked several U.S. facilities in Seoul and other major cities in recent years, including USIS facilities, in their protests against what they call "U.S. imperialists."

### Attempt To Occupy U.S. Center

SK2111050588 Seoul Television Service in Korean  
0442 GMT 21 Nov 88

[Text] At around 1230 [0330 GMT] this afternoon, approximately 50 students belonging to the Seoul District Federation of Student Councils [Sochongnyon] attempted to occupy the American Cultural Center in Ulchi-ro, Seoul, while exploding homemade bombs and wielding iron and wooden bars. As they arrived in front of the American Cultural Center in a Besta minibus and other cars, the students threw three firebombs and attempted to enter the Cultural Center. When the police blocked them, they fled. The police arrested 10 of them and are investigating their motives for attempting to occupy the Cultural Center.

### Students Attack U.S. Military Housing Complex

SK1911033088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
19 Nov 88 p 3

[Text] A group of college students staged a violent rally at the U.S. military housing complex in Hannam-dong Thursday afternoon and fled before police arrived at the scene.

Nine cars were damaged and one U.S. military officer sustained critical injuries, authorities announced.

Commander of U.S. Forces Korea Gen. Louis C. Menetrey, issued a statement Friday, saying "I consider those who attacked an American family housing area last night to be cowardly criminals.

"Thugs who use iron pipes, clubs and gasoline bombs against unarmed families can be nothing else," he added. "I would hope they would be apprehended, tried and appropriately punished."

Youths attacked the back gate of the Hannam Village Complex which houses 2,500 American military personnel and their dependents, wielding iron clubs and pipes.

The back gate was guarded by two security guards at the time of the attack.

They overpowered the two guards and staged an anti-American rally, shouting "Yankee Go Home" and other usual rhetorics against the U.S.

Ten firebombs were reported to have exploded in the complex and damaged the parked cars and injured an officer at the scene of the accident.

On Friday, a demonstration by thousands of Korean farmers was staged near the U.S. Embassy to protest pressure to open Korean markets to U.S. products.

**Paper on Raid on U.S. Military Residence**  
SK2011055688 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean  
19 Nov 88 p 2

[Editorial: "There Are No Borders When It Comes to Protecting Civilians—Fire Bottles Thrown at Foreigners' Residence"]

[Text] It is true that a few unsavory incidents during the Olympics have given rise to an escalation in anti-U.S. sentiment in our society. Considering the present and future of Korea-U.S. relations, such a phenomenon, however, is an abnormal situation that the governments and peoples of both Korea and the United States should address, not something that can be left unsettled.

Seen in this light, the recent raid on a foreigners' residential area in Hannam-dong, Seoul, by a group of young men with the appearance of students who threw fire bottles at a few cars parked there is regarded as an important incident that can never be tolerated.

It is widely known that the public suspicion that the U.S. Administration helped the Fifth Republic, a dictatorial regime, come into being and that the United States was involved in the Kwangju incident constitute the root of ill feeling in South Korea toward the United States. In addition, U.S. pressure on Korea to open up its markets to U.S. goods, which has continued for the past few years without giving our country any room to breathe, has forced great suffering on some of our people in industrial sectors, including peasants, and has inflamed our people's consciousness of sovereignty.

Nevertheless, protest against such a cause of friction should be expressed to the U.S. Administration in a peaceful demonstration, not under any circumstances to defenseless American citizens by resorting to violence. In reality, protests accompanied by violence only worsen the situation.

Since policymaking in democracies is usually a product of public opinion, if any U.S. policies are considered wrong, the most effective way of inducing the U.S. Administration to rectify the problem lies, it is self-evident, in changing U.S. public opinion. However, if

and when U.S. citizens residing in Korea are attacked with fire bottles and these scenes are aired in the United States, it will undoubtedly provoke anti-Korean sentiment among the American people. There is no question about this. When the Korean people's anti-U.S. sentiment clashes with the American people's anti-Korean sentiment, Korean-U.S. relations, it must be remembered, will come to a crisis that cannot be brought under control by negotiations between the governments of Korea and the United States alone.

Even when the Cultural Revolution in China gave rise to an anti-imperialist movement, the Chinese people repeatedly stressed that the target of their outrage was the U.S. Administration, not American people in general. We should remember this. One more thing that we should remember is that there are many Korean residents in the United States, more than those residing in Japan.

What we find most deplorable about this incident is that under no circumstances should defenseless civilians be made targets of an attack—a code of morality recognized in international law.

We value the fact that the long tradition of our students taking part in politics through demonstrations has played a role of vital energy in forcing dictators to allow democracy. We want, however, to make it clear that an immoral show of violence like the raid on a foreigners' residential area in Hannam-dong at a time when the backbone of democratization is taking shape will only bring disgrace upon such valuable traditions and that it is a grave mistake that will result in making the people turn their back on the students.

Those who took part in the raid on the foreigners' residential area in Hannam-dong should bear deep in mind that when they, driven by the cause of resisting injustice, resort to violence to stand up to and curse what they perceive to be violence, the moral superiority of the cause of resisting violence will fall apart.

**Students Stage Violent Demonstrations in Seoul**

**Police To Deal Sternly With Violence**  
SK1911045988 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 19 Nov 88 p 3

[Text] National Police Headquarters (NPH) director Cho Chong-sok warned that police will deal sternly with any violent acts which may occur in today's nationwide rallies calling for the punishment of former President chon Tu-hwan.

In a statement yesterday, Cho denounced the rallies organized by dissident groups as "evoking a sense of insecurity among the public."

He said, "It is the duty of law enforcement authorities to protect and ensure the safety of the public and we know from our experience that any rallies, whether they start out peacefully or not, are bound to turn violent."

A number of dissident groups, led by the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, plan to stage rallies in Seoul and 18 provincial cities this afternoon demanding the arrest of former President Chon.

They held similar rallies and street protests on Nov. 5, in which tens of thousands of people joined.

Cho said the rallies completely paralyzed traffic in many areas in Seoul and the hurling of firebombs inflicted numerous injuries to citizens and policemen.

### Students Hold Demonstrations

SK1911131188 Seoul Christian Broadcasting System  
Network in Korean 1054 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] Pan-national rallies calling for the arrest and punishment of the Chon Tu-hwan couple were held in 19 cities, including Seoul and Kwangju. In Seoul, some 10,000 citizens and students attended a rally held at Taehak-ro in Tongsung-tong, and, at this moment, some 5,000 of them are staging violent demonstrations in the Myeongdong area. Reporter (Sin Yong-sun) reports on the citizens' rally and demonstrations in Seoul.

In Seoul, at this moment, 4 hours after the conclusion of the rally, some 5,000 citizens and students are continuing sporadic violent demonstrations, confronting the police in downtown Seoul, throwing rocks and Molotov cocktails.

Some 10,000 citizens and students, who left Taehak-ro around 1700, reached the front of the Main Samsung Building around 1800 and attempted to continue toward Mr Chon's house in Yonhui-tong, chanting slogans "Clarify the truth of the Fifth Republic irregularities," "Arrest and punish Chon Tu-hwan," and "The present regime step down," but they were temporarily dispersed in the downtown area by the police who employed the rapid-tear-gas-canister-firing vehicle.

The citizens and students then gave up their march toward Yonhui-tong and are continuing demonstrations near the Sinsegae Department Store in groups of about 500 persons moving here and there. The police are firing tear gas to disperse them whenever they assemble. During the clash between the police and the demonstrators today, a riot-control police bus, which was parked in front of the Main Samsung Building, and a jeep, which was parked under an elevated road in Hoehyon-tong, were completely burned by the fire-bottles thrown by students and about 10 citizens and students, including Mr Han Chong-hui, 25, a freshman philosophy major of Konguk University, and a Mr Hong, 19, residing in Huksok-tong, Tongjik-ku, Seoul, as well as some policemen, were injured.

Around 1600, some 10 students approached the Chongno police station and ran away after throwing Molotov cocktails. Around 1700, some 1,000 citizens and students approached the DJP headquarters to storm it, but failed as the police stopped them, firing tear-gas canisters.

Meanwhile, some 10,000 citizens and students, prior to a march in the street, had a second round of pan-citizens' rally on Taehak-ro at 1400 today calling for the arrest and punishment of Mr and Mrs Chon Tu-hwan. At this rally, the participants claimed that the attempt by Mr Chon Tu-hwan to evade the responsibility for the Fifth Republic irregularities and the Kwangju incident with a nominal apology and clarification is a trick mocking the people. They asserted that since the present regime is trying to conduct a superficial investigation and providing a pacifying measure in collusion with Mr Chon, the present regime should step down.

When the participants concluded the rally at 1600, they left the Taehak-ro for a peaceful march to Yonhui-dong. As the police strongly confronted them, they waged a violent rock-throwing battle at the Ihwa-tong intersection. The citizens and students made their way into such areas as the Wonnam-tong intersection individually, and, reassembling at Chongno 4-ka, they continued to the Main Samsung Building by way of Chongno 2-ka, the Midopa department store, and the Namdaemun market. They were dispersed by the police there and are currently staging sporadic demonstrations.

### Clash With Police

SK1911105588 Seoul YONHAP in English 1015 GMT  
19 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 19 (YONHAP)—Scores of thousands of students and dissidents demanded the immediate arrest of former President Chon Tu-hwan and his wife in the nationwide rallies Saturday.

Protesters in major cities of the nation urged the opposition parties to accept their demand for judicial punishment of Chon for alleged corruptions and his role in the brutal suppression of the 1980 civil uprising in Kwangju.

A rally in downtown Seoul drew 12,000 students and dissidents led by a civil rights movement leader Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, and a former presidential candidate Paek Ki-wan.

"We cannot accept the formula of Chon's open apology now under discussion among politicians," said Mun. On Friday, aides of the former president hinted Chon would make a public apology, give his private fortune to the government and leave Seoul to appease public protests about his alleged involvement in corruption.

After the rally, protesters took to the street, hurling rocks and dozens of firebombs at riot police which responded with volleys of tear gas.

In Kwangju, about 200 members of the "Association of the Kwangju Citizens Injured in the Kwanju Rebellion" marched through the center of the city, carrying national flags and placards saying, "investigate and detain Chon Tu-hwan and his wife, who are the evil killers."

Rallies and demonstrations were also reported in other provincial cities including Pusan, Taegu, Cheju, Chun-chon, and Iri.

**Chon To Announce Plans Morning of 23 November**  
*SK2111023188 Seoul YONHAP in English 0215 GMT  
21 Nov 88*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 21 (YONHAP)—Former President Chon Tu-hwan will announce Wednesday morning his course of action on alleged misdeeds during his presidency, a close aide to Chon said Monday.

Chon originally planned to issue a statement Monday but postponed it for two days as he needs more time to settle his personal affairs before finalizing the statement for the announcement, the aide said.

The aide declined to give further details on Chon's projected statement to be released at 9:30 Wednesday in a press conference at his residence in Yonhi-dong, western Seoul. The news conference will be telecast live nationwide.

An informed source said Chon appeared to postpone the announcement because he has yet to find a suitable place where he is to lead a life of seclusion outside Seoul with his wife.

Chon also has yet to determine, even though he has decided to surrender his Seoul residence, how much and what wealth he will yield to the state, which seemed to be another reason for the postponement, the source said.

Chon is expected to make public all his private fortune, including his house, securities and real estate, and express his willingness to surrender the wealth to the nation as a show of his repentance for suspected irregularities committed during his Fifth Republic.

The former president, in addition to giving up his wealth, plans to request that the government launch an objective investigation into charges that he might have concealed a fortune, the source said.

Regarding the controversy surrounding political funds, Chon is likely to mention the so-called surplus of the political funds, but is expected to deny charges that he now has the remainder of the funds which he is believed to have set aside for his retirement after the presidency, the source said.

Chon, who has been under strong public criticism for his alleged involvement in various scandals and abuse of power during his authoritarian seven-year rule, will apologize and admit his full responsibility, as chief executive, for his misdeeds during his presidency, the source said.

In this context, Chon will refer, in his statement, to the 1980 Kwangju civil uprising, the forced mergers and closures of media organizations, the notorious Samchong reeducation program, the massive purge of public officials, and massive financial scandals allegedly committed by his family members and relatives, the source added.

**Chon Aide Comments**

*SK2011005588 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 20 Nov 88 p 1*

[Text] Former President Chon Tu-hwan is likely to make a televised statement Tuesday or Wednesday and apologize for the irregularities committed during his rule.

It had been reported earlier that he would make the statement tomorrow.

A source close to Chon said last night that the former President needed more time to complete his statement. "Chon is likely to announce his statement Tuesday or Wednesday," the source said.

Through the announcement, to be broadcast live, Chon is likely to give his position on the proposed surrender of his property and retirement in the countryside.

Chon will explain his views on the corruption scandals involving himself and his family, and other alleged wrongdoings during the Fifth Republic, his aides said.

He is expected to admit "policy mistakes" over the Kwangju incident, the Samchong reeducation program, the Ilhae Institute, the merger of news media and the purge of government officials.

"The statement will focus on apologizing to those who suffered damage because of mistakes committed during the eight years of Chon's rule," an aide said.

"As far as I know, the former President also plans to talk about his views on a string of incidents that have happened since his retirement from the presidency Feb. 25," he said.

The aide said, however, that Chon will not take any clear-cut position on whether he will give up his home in Yonhi-dong.

"On the issue of personal wealth, Chon is expected to reiterate his basic position that an objective investigation should be made," he said.

Another aide said clarifying the status of Chon's personal assets is hard to expect at this time.

"In order to give details on his wealth, he may have to disclose his handling of funds while in office, which may cause problems," he said.

The aide said Chon may announce that he will leave his home to retire to the provinces. "But he will not be specific on when and where."

**No Considers Political Pardon for Chon**  
*SK2111133788 Seoul YONHAP in English  
1231 GMT 21 Nov 88*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 21 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u hinted Monday that he is considering a political pardon for his scandal-ridden predecessor, Chon Tu-hwan, after Chon would offer an apology.

"I will take necessary steps with a principle that what (Chon) had done wrong as a ruler should be dealt with politically and that political retaliation hampers the development of democracy," he said.

In an interview published by a Seoul morning daily, the SEOUL SINMUN, in its anniversary issue for Tuesday. No said, "I expect former President Chon, if he has any faults, would offer proper measures to settle them."

Chon, plagued by tenacious public fire on the scandalous legacies of his authoritarian seven-year rule, will offer an apology Wednesday for his misrule as well as the alleged corruption and irregularities involving his relatives.

"I will try to settle the issue before the year ends with cool reason as the government is also taking necessary actions," he said.

Also, no indicated that he is sounding out the opposition parties for a meeting with their leaders for political settlement of the controversy over the alleged corruption and irregularities under Chon's government.

"I am willing to meet and talk with them at any time if they agree, but I feel like that they don't seem to feel the condition for such talks has not matured because parliamentary hearings are under way," No said.

As for the long expected reshuffle of his government and party leadership, no hinted at a sweeping reorganization in particular of the ruling Democratic Justice Party which had been founded by Chon in 1981.

"I am thinking about what the people want, and steps meeting their aspirations will be taken at a time when necessary," he said.

"We will seek for inhouse democratization of the party. However, we are now in a stage that a change of the party's character into a new homogeneity under a new government should have the priority over any other thing," he added.

**Majority Favors Political Solution in Chon Case**  
*SK1911094088 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean  
18 Nov 88 p 1*

[Excerpt] It was revealed that in dealing with the question of former President Chon Tu-hwan, 41.7 percent of the people of our country prefer a formula in which he clarifies controversies surrounding him, apologizes for his wrongdoings, returns his property, and returns home, while 19.8 percent demand that he be detained and punished.

According to a regular November opinion poll in which Chungang SVP [expansion unknown], CHUNGANG ILBO's affiliated opinion poll organization, polled 1,000 people from across the country on 15 and 16 November, 41.7 percent prefer a formula in which he clarifies the controversies, apologizes for his wrongdoings, returns his property, and returns home; 20 percent prefer a formula in which an investigation is conducted, his property is returned, and clemency is given to him; 19.8 percent prefer a formula in which an investigation is conducted, his property is returned, and he is detained and punished; and 10.1 percent prefer a formula in which he clarifies the controversies, apologizes for his wrongdoings, and lives in exile.

This means that 51.8 percent prefer formulas in which Chon himself clarifies the controversies, apologizes for his wrongdoings, returns his property, and returns home or lives in exile, and that no fewer than 39.8 percent demand necessary legal measures that include an investigation into his wrongdoings, return of his property, and political clemency for him or his detention and punishment.

However, 19.8 percent go so far as to demand his detention and punishment, while 71.8 percent, an absolute majority, request a political solution, without going as far as his detention.

However, how long the voices calling for an investigation of him will continue to resound even after Mr Chon voluntarily clarifies the controversies, apologizes for his wrongdoings, and announces that he will return his property and will live in obscurity is a matter of concern. [passage omitted]

**DJP Considers Probe Into Chon 'Misdeeds'**  
*SK2111082988 Seoul YONHAP in English 0651 GMT  
21 Nov 88*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 21 (YONHAP)—The ruling camp is considering a probe into former President Chon Tu-hwan's alleged personal misdeeds during his presidency.

if Chon's planned apology and explanation do not end people's doubts concerning his alleged irregularities, an informed source said Monday.

"A judicial probe by government investigation organizations into Chon's alleged misdeeds is unavoidable, if his planned apology and explanation fail to make the people fully understand," the source said.

The former president, who has been under strong criticism for his alleged involvement in various scandals and abuse of power during his authoritarian seven-year rule, will clarify his position on various charges against him and offer apology to the people on Wednesday.

Chon is expected to make public all his private fortune, including his house, securities and real estate, and express his willingness to surrender his wealth to the nation as a show of his repentance for alleged irregularities.

"The probe into the alleged misdeeds will not be aimed at filing criminal charges against or inflicting legal punishment on Chon, however, but at making the truth clear," the source said.

"Chon is expected to request the government to launch an objective investigation into charges that he might have concealed a fortune," the source said. "The ruling camp is considering introducing the special prosecutor system for an objective investigation."

After Chon's apology and explanation, President No Tae-u is expected to hold talks with opposition party leaders to seek their help in clearing away people's doubts regarding Chon's alleged misdeeds, the source added.

**Policeman Linked to Blackmail for Chon Relative**  
SK1911025788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
19 Nov 88 p 3

[Text] The Nambu Branch of the Seoul District Prosecutors Office is considering summoning So Chong-hui, senior superintendent of police, for questioning on whether he blackmailed a businessman into squaring off debts owed to a member of the family of former president Chon Tu-hwan.

If it is found that he got involved in getting back the money which the presidential relative had lent to a business firm, he cannot evade criminal indictment, prosecution said.

According to their findings, So exerted his influence upon the Samwon Mulsan Co. so that it cleared up the debts before those owed to other creditors.

The business firms went broke in 1983 and a credit settlement committee was formed with creditors.

The sources said prosecutors started an investigation upon a complaint from the credit settlement committee that one creditor, who is a relative of the ex-president, managed to get his money back through the help of So.

The same sources said prosecutors had finished a round of questioning of representatives and other ranking officials of the firms, who reportedly said that they had to pay up the money owed to Chon's relative before that owed to others due to So's pressure.

Prosecuting authorities said So will also be questioned as to whether his blackmailing was done at the order of his superiors such as Yi Hak-pung, who was then senior presidential secretary for civil affairs, and judge Son Chin-kon, who worked at that time under Yi at Chongwadae.

**Former Minister Claims 'Junta' Proposed 1980**  
SK1911094388 Seoul YONHAP in English 0912 GMT  
19 Nov 88

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 19 (YONHAP)—A former defense minister Saturday admitted that a military junta had been proposed prior to a decision on May 17, 1980, by the then military-controlled government to upgrade an existing regional martial-law rule to a full-scale one, which subsequently led to the bloody military suppression of the civilian uprising in Kwangju.

His remarks imply that the then military elites, including former Defense Security Commander Gen. Chon Tu-hwan, might have hatched a plot to grasp political power in upgrading the martial-law rule.

At a parliamentary hearing, former Defense Minister Chu Yong-pok testified that Kwon Chong-tal, a former key aide to former President Chon Tu-hwan who then headed the powerful defense security command, proposed to him on May 17 that a military junta be formed under Chon's leadership to govern the nation under the martial law rule.

Chu said Kwon, then an Army colonel serving as chief intelligence officer of Chon's defense security command, sounded him about the proposal shortly before a special meeting of key Armed Forces commanders which decided to recommend the government to expand martial law rule over the entire nation.

Kwon later served as secretary-general of the ruling Democratic Justice Party founded by Chon. He lost his National Assembly seat earlier this year when he failed to obtain the party's endorsement for his candidacy for a new term. Kwon is now staying in the United States.

Chu added that he had suggested a need for a military junta in his meeting with the three chiefs of staff of the Armed Forces before the key commanders' meeting.

Chu disclosed that he told Chon not to attend the commanders' meeting because he had to respect Chon's other official position as director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

Allegedly on the military's pressure, the cabinet of the then President Choe Kyu-ha hastily decided in a meeting that lasted merely eight minutes to upgrade the martial law rule as of midnight the same day.

The military junta, named the Special Committee for National Security Measures, was inaugurated with Chon, then an Army lieutenant general, as chairman of its steering body four days after the bloody military suppression of the 10-day civil uprising on May 27.

The junta, which held all administrative, legislative and judicial power, governed the nation until after Chon was elected president by an electoral college in August succeeding Choe who had stepped down 11 days before after nine months in office.

The junta continued to exist as the legislative body until a new National Assembly was inaugurated in April 1981, under the government of Chon Tu-hwan.

Chu testified that he thought that the nation was facing "an emergency" since the assassination of President Pak Chong-hui on Oct. 26, 1979, because of campus unrest, labor disputes and economic setbacks, adding that he even obtained information from an ally that North Korea would probably launch an invasion between May 15 and 20.

He denied that the May 17, 1980, expansion of martial law rule and the Kwangju incident were plotted in advance by politically oriented army officers.

Chu, however, apologized for his failure to prevent the Kwangju tragedy in advance as the defense minister and a member of the cabinet.

The National Assembly ad hoc panel probing the Kwangju uprising, now in the second day of its hearings, is also scheduled to question former opposition lawmaker Kim Sang-hyon, who was arrested on sedition charges along with opposition leader Kim Tae-chung, and two others later in the day.

**General Denies U.S., USSR Behind Division**  
SK1911032588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
19 Nov 88 p 3

[Text] Gen. Louis C. Menetrey, commander of the ROK-US Combined Forces Command, said it is "nonsense" that the United States and the Soviet Union had divided the Korean peninsula politically at the close of World War II.

Gen. Menetrey, commander of the US Forces Korea, made the remarks yesterday at a luncheon he attended in his capacity as commander-in-chief of the United Nations Command.

The four-star general of the US Army said, "it is becoming an increasingly popular notion that the United States and the Soviet Union at the close of the World War II were partners who made a conscious decision to politically divide the peninsula."

Gen. Menetrey rejected the notion as a nonsense.

The UN Korean War Allies Association sponsored the luncheon meeting at the Shilla Hotel to present appreciation plaques to 64 Korean War veterans, and American soldiers and officers who have served here for more than 100 months.

What was proposed by the US military—and seemingly accepted at face value by the Soviet military—was an administrative line to facilitate and expedite the surrender process of Japan on the Korean peninsula, Gen. Menetrey pointed out.

He stressed that the line was the 38th parallel, the Soviets were to disarm the Japanese north of it and the American Army's 24th Corps had that mission in the south.

"It was to be a short-term military action. No more and no less," he added.

Gen. Menetrey also emphasized that the Communists are the ones who made the 38th parallel a political boundary.

"Everyone here today knows the tragedy that followed. On June 25, 1950, North Korean forces that were armed and trained by the Soviets launched an unprovoked invasion," the general went on.

Gen. Menetrey recalled that during the Korean War 16 nations sent land, sea and air forces to assist South Korea and they joined ranks under the blue and white banner of the newly formed UN Command to defend not only Korea, but the hope of peace, for which the UN was established in the aftermath of World War II.

"The threat from the north remains as intense as ever and so we continue to serve together to protect the right of the Korean people in the south to live freely in peace," he observed.

He added, "Our mission remains that of deterring war here on the Korean peninsula."

**Former Chief of Staff Denies U.S. Involvement**

SK1911034088 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0311 GMT 19 Nov 88

[By Kim Chang-hoe]

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 19 (YONHAP)—The commander of the martial law forces deployed for the bloody suppression of the 1980 civil uprising in Kwangju has said there was U.S. involvement in the decision on the date for military action to end the 10-day tragic incident.

In testimony before a parliamentary hearing on the Kwangju uprising, former Army Chief of Staff Yi Hui-song, the then martial law commander, said he had postponed the operation until after May 24 because the U.S. authorities requested him to do so for them to secure time to redeploy their air and naval forces in preparation for a possible attack by North Korea.

Yi, however, denied charges that the United States had allowed him to use the South Korean troops under its operational control to suppress the Kwangju uprising.

"The special warfare command forces and the 20th Army Division, which were deployed in Kwangju, were under the operational control of the South Korean Army," he said.

Under the 1953 Korea-U.S. mutual defense treaty, South Korean combat troops have been under the operational control of the commander of U.S. forces in Korea.

Yi also denied that the order for the martial law forces to open fire in Kwangju was issued by former President Chon Tu-hwan, who was then the commander of the powerful defense security command, and Chong Ho-yong, Chon's military academy classmate and the then commander of the special warfare command who now is a ruling party lawmaker.

"On May 21, the martial law forces in Kwangju were reminded of their self-defense right in the name of the martial law commander. Thus, the martial law forces could have opened fire depending on the situation," he said.

When asked whether Chong Ho-yong commanded his commando forces for himself in the military suppression of the uprising in Kwangju, Yi said it was "unthinkable" to direct the commando troopers after deploying them under the control of the 31st Army Division stationed in Kwangju.

Also, Yi admitted that the arrest of his predecessor Chong Song-hwa on Dec. 12, 1979, was conducted "against the chain of command of the military and without approval of the then President Choe Kyu-ha, the highest commander of the armed forces."

Yi was appointed Army chief of staff on Dec. 13, 1979, one day after Chong was arrested by officers from the defense security command which Chon had headed as an Army major general.

Yi was the first high-ranking Army officer, except for Chong, to say that the Dec. 12 incident was "something wrong."

Yi also admitted the lack of legitimacy in the government's expansion of martial law over the whole nation on May 17, 1980, which did not obtain approval by the National Assembly and led to the tragic Kwangju uprising.

Troops of the martial law force had blocked the entrance of lawmakers into the National Assembly on May 20, 1980, for a plenary session called for a vote on the martial law.

"I had thought that it was possible to take those actions under the urgent situation at that time, but I found later that it was wrong. I am willing to assume the responsibility, if asked so," he said.

Prior to Yi's testimony, opposition leader Kim Tae-chung said that the expansion of martial law rule on May 17, 1980, was "a scheme to usurp power plotted by Chon and his fellow Army officers who judged that they will lose the power if they missed the timing, in the face of moves of parliament to lift the martial law rule as well as of journalists to reject censorship."

Appearing at the hearing as the first witness, Kim cited Chon, Chong Ho-yong, and President No Tae-u who was an Army division commander at that time as the core members of the then de facto military leadership.

Kim was arrested by the martial law authorities on sedition charges on the night before the May 18 uprising in Kwangju. He was sentenced to death by the martial law court, but was sent to the United States in 1982 after his death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment and then to a 20-year prison term.

Kim told the parliamentary hearing that it was some 50 days after he was arrested when he first knew about the Kwangju uprising through newspapers which investigators showed him.

Kim said he was threatened to give up his quest for the Presidency by Yi Hak-pong, then an Army colonel who served as a member of Chon's staff at the defense security command, who told him that he was doomed to die if he rejected the demand.

Kim admitted that he had written letters of petition twice when his death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment in 1980 and when he was sent to the United States for medical treatment in 1982.

"The letters of petition were just formalities forced by soldiers," he added, however.

He also denied that he received money from the government when he left for the United States. "I demanded to exchange 100,000 U.S. dollars but had only 70,000 dollars exchanged," he said.

Asked whether he wants judicial punishment of Chon, Kim reiterated his opposition to political retaliation. "If punishment for those who gave up power is repeated, it will make difficult the peaceful change of power and political stability in the future."

"There has been no change in my position that I oppose any political retaliation although corruption and irregularities should be probed thoroughly," he said.

Kim also said that Chon is the one who is responsible for the order for the martial law forces in Kwangju to open fire, adding that a former civilian employee of the Kwangju detachment of Chon's defense security command will soon disclose records of the military actions at that time.

**YONHAP on Testimonies at Kwangju Hearing**  
SK2111064088 Seoul YONHAP in English 0620 GMT  
21 Nov 88

[“News Analysis” by Chae Song-hui]

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 21 (YONHAP)—The ongoing parliamentary probe into the Kwangju civilian uprising is widely accepted as having been instrumental so far in finding some important clues as to the causes and background of the most sensitive political tragedy in South Korea's modern history.

Despite the gross ambiguity and whitewashing of some key remarks by witnesses and their frequent denials of knowledge, the lawmakers could obtain from them some noticeable answers that may help prove the unconstitutionality of the May 17 upgrading of regional martial law rule to a full-scale one, which preluded the tragic incident in Kwangju, and the Dec. 12 intra-army coup led by then Maj. Gen. Chon Tu-hwan.

The parliamentary ad hoc committee for investigating the bloody suppression of the uprising of May 1980 heard testimony in its initial hearings held Friday and Saturday from two opposition politicians on the side of those who suffered—Kim Tae-chung, president of the leading opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, and Kim Sang-hyon, vice president of the No two opposition Reunification Democratic Party—and two retired generals on the side of the then government—Gen. Yi Hui-song, former martial law commander, and Gen. Chu Yong-pok, former defense minister.

The committee is to resume its hearings on Thursday and Friday to interrogate several others involved in the uprising or its suppression.

With regard to the so-called “Dec. 12 mini-coup,” the lawmakers watched Gen. Yi Hui-song, who was appointed army chief of staff right after the incident, admit that the abrupt arrest of then army chief of staff Gen. Chong Sung-hwa by a group of army generals led by then Maj. Gen. Chon, defense security commander, was a violation of relevant laws. Yi testified that the arrest of Gen. Chong was made without due prior approval from the president, who was by law the supreme commander of the Armed Forces.

Gen. Chong was at that time charged with having been involved in President Pak Chong-hui's assassination on Oct. 26, 1979, but it was widely suspected that Chon and his clique arrested Chong and others in a bid to obtain hegemony inside the army, which has been regarded as the key power base of authoritarian rulers ever since then Gen. Pak took power in the nation's first coup d'état in 1961.

Former Defense Minister Chu admitted the fact that a close aide to Chon discussed with him about the inevitability of establishing something akin to a military junta shortly before he presided over a major commanders' meeting at his ministry on May 17, 1980, thereby implying that Chon was the very architect of the junta.

Chu testified he could not remember the idea of setting up the controversial “Special Committee for National Security Measures (SCNSM)” as being discussed in the commanders' meeting but admitted that the meeting adopted a recommendation calling for the government to upgrade the then existing regional martial law rule to full-scale martial law.

Chon was appointed chairman of the standing committee of the SCNSM barely 10 days after the May 17 coup and elected president by an electoral college three months after the coup.

Chu as well as Gen. Yi also admitted that the cabinet meeting which made a decision to upgrade the martial-law rule hours after the major commanders' meeting on May 17 was held under unusual circumstances in which armed soldiers were deployed around the meeting site. Chu testified that “some” of the participants at the cabinet meeting might have felt they experienced a “coerced atmosphere.”

The opposition lawmakers were able to confirm through Gen. Yi's remarks their belief that the army started to conduct the so-called “chungjung (loyalty) training,” which they claimed was designed for anti-riot operations, in February or about three months prior to the May 17 coup. The military action at Kwangju was then officially called the “chungjung operation.”

The lawmakers pointed out in the course of their interrogations that the coup took place merely three days before the then National Assembly was supposed to meet to discuss the lifting of the martial law and journalists' resolutions to reject censorship.

Since the two retired generals were not the major architects of the coup on Dec. 12, 1979, in which Chon and his supporters ousted then Army Chief of Staff and Martial Law Commander Chong Sung-hwa, the two opposition politicians' contention concerning the "invention" of sedition charges against Kim Tae-chung at that time could not be properly verified. Opposition parties, however, now hold a view that the initial hearings have achieved something in proving that the May coup was part of a grand scheme to usurp power.

But the ad hoc committee members have failed to secure concrete revelations that may help identify the top officer who commanded the troopers to open fire at the demonstrators in Kwangju, the true number of those killed in the brutal suppression which still remains a source of controversy, and the exact picture of the alleged U.S. role in the course of the military suppression.

The two former military leaders testified that the troopers might have opened fire at the demonstrators for "self-defense" which they contended soldiers are normally allowed to seek in the face of imminent threat from "enemies." They remained silent when asked whether Kwangju citizens were indeed "enemies."

Gen. Yi's testimony also hinted the likelihood that there was at least an oral discussion between the Korean and American military leaders on military action to pacify the situation in Kwangju. Yi said at one point, "there was a consultation with the American forces, out of a fear over North Korea's provocation, before the timing of the final military operation was decided."

Yi's admission of a consultation between the two sides represents a meaningful departure from the ruling camp's long-held position that the 20th army division and the special forces corps were not placed under the operational control of the U.S. forces but under the control of the Army headquarters.

The ad hoc committee will resume hearings later this week to hear from former Prime Minister Sin Hyon-hwak, former Gen. Chong Sung-hwa, former Gen. Chong Ho-yong who headed the special forces command at that time, and several others involved in the tragic incident.

Former Presidents Choe Kyu-ha and Chon Tu-hwan, who were summoned to appear at the initial hearings, have refused to attend.

**Glysteen Willing To Talk With Kwangju Panel**  
*SK1711005688 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*17 Nov 88 p 2*

[Text] John Wickham Jr., former commander of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command, is learned to have refused to testify either in Washington or in Seoul on the U.S. role in the Kwangju turmoil in 1980.

On the other hand, former U.S. ambassador to Korea William Glysteen said he will testify if necessary on the U.S. position on the Kwangju incident, according to Rep. Yi Hae-chan of the Party for Peace and Democracy.

The panel plans to dispatch its members to Washington to interview Glysteen next month, the PPD lawmaker said.

He said the Kwangju panel will complete its investigation by February next year and will issue a white paper before March next year.

Representatives of the Assembly panel on the Kwangju incident yesterday paid tribute at a public cemetery in Kwangju where many of the victims were buried.

**Government To Try Airliner Bombing Suspect**  
*SK1911080788 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
*0706 GMT 19 Nov 88*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 19 (YONHAP)—The government is expected to take legal action next month against Kim Hyon-hui, a North Korean woman suspected of involvement in the bombing of a Korean Air (KAL) passenger airliner in 1987, an informed source said Saturday.

The source said Kim will be referred to the prosecution next week on charges of violating the law on safety for civil aviation and the National Security Law.

She may be sentenced to death in view of the charges against her but may be granted clemency immediately after the court verdict, according to the source.

Kim, 26, confessed in Seoul that she was a North Korean agent who, with a male companion, planted bombs on KAL Flight 858 bound for Seoul from Baghdad, Iraq, in November last year. The KAL airliner, with 115 passengers and crew aboard, went missing over the Andaman Sea off Burma.

Kim was arrested at a Bahrain airport before being extradited to Seoul where she has been under protective custody of the agency for national security planning.

The government originally planned to take legal action in June but postponed such action until December because of the possible negative impact on Seoul's diplomatic initiatives for improved South-North Korean relations and the Seoul summer Olympic games, which ended Oct. 2, the source said.

**Sports Exchange Programs Agreement With Hungary**  
*SK2011030088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*20 Nov 88 p 12*

[Text] Korea and Hungary have agreed on a set of programs for sports exchanges between the two countries for 1989, a spokesman for the Ministry of Sports said yesterday.

The agreement came in a meeting between Korea Sports Minister Cho Sang-ho and his Hungarian counterpart Gabor Deak which was held at the Hungarian minister's office in Budapest, Hungary, the spokesman said.

Minister Cho is now visiting the Eastern European country on his way to Moscow where the world's sports ministers' conference is scheduled to open this week.

Under the program, Korea will invite Hungarian teams to five international tournaments to be held in Korea next year. The tournaments include the annual President's Cup International Football Championship slated for June.

In return, Hungary will invite Korean teams to six sports meets, including the International Junior Handball Tournament which is to be held in February in Budapest, the spokesman said.

**First North Product Since Trade Policy Arrives**  
*SK2111015588 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
*0146 GMT 21 Nov 88*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 21 (YONHAP)—A South Korean firm has carried a North Korean product with certificate of origin into South Korea for the first time since it recently announced a policy allowing businesses to handle direct trade with North Korea.

Forty kilograms of shell asari of North Korean origin are currently in the customs duty office of the port city of Pusan, waiting for customs clearance, a spokesman of the office of the customs administration said Monday.

The North Korean shells were brought to South Korea via Japan by a leading general trading company, Hyundai Corporation, as a specimen in preparation for the proposed direct trade between the two countries, the spokesman said.

Twenty kilograms of the shells were frozen and the other 20 were dried while the marine products, which had originally been shipped to Japan by a Japanese importer, were bought by a Hyundai branch in Japan and sent to the Hyundai Pusan office to serve as a specimen, a Hyundai official said.

**'Preventive Custody' Ruled Unconstitutional**  
*SK1911025888 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*19 Nov 88 p 3*

[Text] The Supreme Court has ruled as unconstitutional an article in the Society Protection Law, which empowers the government to put repeated criminals under preventive custody for seven to 10 years, in addition to jail terms already given by the courts.

In a ruling on a complaint raised by Ko Chin-uk, who is now serving a prison term in Masan prison, justice Yi Hoe-chang said the article in question became law without taking into account the procedures required by Provision one of Article 12 of the Constitution.

Justice Yi said court authorities should have the right to give preventive custody in accordance with the probability of criminals committing the same crime again, once released.

However, the article in question provides the government with the right to slap preventive custody uniformly on criminals if only the requirement is met.

Under the Society Protection Law, criminals can be given preventive custody if they have committed the same crime more than three times and their past sentences total more than five years.

**Auto Production Growth Rate Declines**  
*SK1711094088 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
*0936 GMT 17 Nov 88*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 17 (YONHAP)—The growth rate of South Korea's auto production declined sharply from last year's 63.0 percent to 12.8 percent to date this year, the Trade and Industry Ministry said Thursday.

The auto production in the January-October period this year totaled 863,000 units, according to the ministry statistics.

The ministry officials speculated that the total auto production will reach 1.11 million units by the end of this year, up 13.1 percent from last year.

The auto exports also registered a sluggish growth rate, by increasing 3.8 percent to 434,000 units in the first ten months of this year.

By this year's end, the auto exports are expected to reach 564,000 units, up 5.6 percent from a year ago.

The export slowdown is attributable to the rapid appreciation of the Korean won currency, labor disputes, and partly to the worsening traffic jam in the major cities, analysts said.

Meanwhile, major automakers are allegedly planning to produce an aggregate 1.53 million units next year, up 37.9 percent from this year.

They also set next year's export target at 642,000 units, up 13.8 percent from this year.

**Burma**

**Australian Ambassador Calls on Khin Nyunt**

*BK1811143188 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 18 Nov 88*

[Text] At 1300 today, Australian Ambassador Mr Christopher Lamb called on Brigadier General Khin Nyunt, Secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, at the Dagon Yeiktha at the Ministry of Defense.

Also present at the meeting was U Ohn Gyaw, Director General of the Political Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

**Singapore Diplomat Calls on Minister Tin Tun**

*BK1811144988 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 18 Nov 88*

[Text] Mr Lam Peck Heng, charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Republic of Singapore to Burma, called on Major General, Air Force, Tin Tun, minister of construction, at 1600 today at the Ministry of Construction.

Present at the meeting were U Khin Maung Yi, managing director of the Construction Corporation; U Aung Phone, managing director of the Housing Corporation; and Lieutenant Colonel, Air Force, Khin Myint, officer on special duty at the Construction Ministry.

Matters relating to the friendly relations between Burma and Singapore, and the development of economic and technological cooperation were discussed at the meeting in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

**Egyptian Ambassador Calls on Trade Minister**

*BK1811150788 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 18 Nov 88*

[Text] Dr 'Adil al-'Adawi, accredited ambassador of the Egypt Arab Republic to the Union of Burma, called on the Minister of Trade Colonel Abel at the Ministry of Trade.

At the meeting, matters relating to the expansion of trade between Egypt and Burma, and exchanges of experience were discussed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

**GDR Diplomat Calls on Elections Commission**

*BK1811145388 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 18 Nov 88*

[Text] At 1500 on 18 November, Mr (Heinz Gleid), charge d'affaires ad interim of the GDR Embassy, came to the Office of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections at No 94 Natmauk Street, Bahan Township, Rangoon Division and met with the secretary of the commission.

The secretary of the commission answered in cordial and frank manner questions related to the holding of democratic multiparty general elections.

**Democratic Action for Burma Registers**

*BK1911101588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 18 Nov 88*

[Text] The Democratic Action for Burma, DAB, which has its headquarters at No 755, corner of Bo Ba Htoo Street, 21 Razhak Street and 45, North Chanmyathazi, Southeast Mandalay Township, Mandalay Division, has been permitted to register as of 18 November in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was stated in Announcement No 141 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Democratic Action for Burma, DAB, has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Patrons: Monywa Thakin Ohn Pe of Mandalay, former publicity officer and organizer of Do Bama Asi-ayon, member of Independence Roll of Honor, 3d Grade; Saya Yaungni Kyaw Nyunt, Asian Youth League, WPC, Burma;

Chairman: U Tun Yin of Mandalay, member of Independence Roll of Honor, 2d Grade;

Vice Chairman-1: U Khin Maung Win of Mandalay, B.L., attorney;

Vice Chairman-2: U Maung Nge of Mandalay;

General Secretary: U Tint Swe of Mandalay, former organizer of Mandalay District Pyidaungsu Youth of Antifascist People's Freedom League;

Joint General Secretary-1: U Win Naung of Mandalay, former editor of HITTAING daily;

Joint General Secretary-2: U Aung Tun U of Mandalay;

Members: U Maung Ko of Mandalay; U Myat min of Mandalay; and Daw Sin Min Saung of Mandalay, 2d year chemistry student, Meiktila College.

**139 Parties Register as of 18 November**

*BK1911075588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 18 Nov 88*

[Text] "Press Release No 87/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 18 November—the 10th day of the waxing moon of Thadingyut, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] As of 17 November 1988, a total of 137 political parties have registered with this commission under the Political Parties Registration Law. The following parties were registered today—18 November:

- A. Democratic Action Party of Burma, DAP; and
- B. Youth Organization of Antifascist People's Freedom League, Original, Burma, Headquarters

Therefore, there are altogether 139 political parties registered with this commission under the Political Parties Registration Law as of today.

**Union Youth Party Announces Objectives**  
*BK1911102588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 18 Nov 88*

[“Press Release No 86/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 18 November—the 10th day of the waxing moon of Tazaungmon, 1350 Burmese era”]

[Text] 1. The following are the extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Union Youth Party, which has registered with the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 895, Thu Mingala Main Road, Thingangyun Township, Rangoon Division.

**2. Objectives:**

- A. To unite nationwide like-minded youths of the union;
- B. To construct the genuine democratic administration demanded by the entire masses with the strength of the entire youth;
- C. To use the strength of the youth in constructing a new country which is free of social sufferings; and
- D. To desert (?bitter) politics and to unify the strength of youth in marching on a new path.

**3. Programs:**

- A. To humbly and earnestly undertake any task anywhere and in any sector if it is beneficial to the state;
- B. To form alliance with parties with similar views and policies in marching toward the goal of democracy;
- C. To implement educational programs to eradicate illiteracy among youths as much as conditions allow;
- D. To coordinate among youths of the union in developing them in the fields of the country's economic, social, education, religious, and international affairs;
- E. Union youths are to strive for equal rights of states in the union so as to ensure unity of the union;
- F. To develop the economy through the private, cooperative, and public sectors and foreign investment and international joint ventures;
- G. To forever safeguard and protect the basic human rights of all persons with the strength of the youths within the framework of law; and
- H. To strive for friendship between youths in the union and youths of the world.

**Five Arrested for Revolutionary Activity**  
*BK201111088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 19 Nov 88*

[Text] Upon receipt of information that some people have formed the Revolution in Time Association, RITA, and are seeking weapons with the aim of carrying out violence, authorities arrested on 31 October 1988, Ye Lwin, (?24), who is son of U Ye Din, works as a daily

wage clerk for the Engineering Division of the Rangoon Zoological Gardens [RZG], and resides at Pha-Sa-Pa-La No 2 Ward, Mingala Taungnyunt Township.

From his testimony, it is learned that he is the chairman of the RITA, that he has recruited some youths and provided them with theoretical training on small arms, and that he contacted the Burma Liberation Army, BLA, to obtain weapons.

From his confession, RITA Vice Chairman Tin Mya, 42, son of Kyin Sein, contract worker with the RZG; RITA Secretary Sein Tint, 33, son of U Ye Myint, resident at RZG staff quarters; RITA Joint Secretary Tun Zaw Win, 15, son of U Toe Toe Myint, of Kyidaw Street, Mingala Taungnyunt Township; and RITA member Myint U, alias Myint U Maung, alias Tut Ni, 27, son of U Ba Thein, of Aye-ye village in Kyonpyaw Township, were also arrested.

From their testimonies, it is learned that Myint U, alias Myint U Maung, alias Tut Ni, recruited students and made efforts to contact insurgents and to obtain arms.

However, although Tin Mya, Sein Tint, and Tun Zaw Win did join the RITA when it was formed, they had not joined in any other activities.

The BLA is an organization headed by former exile Dr Mahn Myint Saing. During the recent affairs, Dr Mahn Myint Saing officiated as a strike leader in Henzada, and he fled from his home on 18 September together with six guns he had forcefully obtained from the licensed owners. The owners have filed charges at the No 1 Henzada Police Station on 9 October.

Legal charges have been filed against Ye Lwin and Myint U, while the other three—Sein Tint, Tin Mya, and Tun Zaw Win—were released.

**Youths Arrested for Antigovernment Activities**  
*BK2011141988 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 20 Nov 88*

[Text] Following investigations about the distribution and passing out of antigovernment pamphlets in Bassein on the evening of 4 November, security personnel arrested on 5 November Sein Hla Aung, 20, a matriculate student of No 3 State High School, son of U Myint of No 46, Strand Road, 4th Ward, Bassein. He was arrested while in possession of the pamphlets and with maps marking troop positions in Bassein.

From his testimony, Maung Maung Soe, alias Wai Lu, 18, ninth standard student of No 3 State High School, son of U Tin U, of No 41, Ngapayawtaw Road, Bassein, was also arrested together with the seals bearing the names of Min Yan Naing and Min Yang Aung, documents explaining about the weapons used by the Defense Forces, and with antigovernment pamphlets. Similarly, Kyaw Lin, 18, ninth standard student of No 3 State High

School, son of U Thein Hlaing of No 1540, Aung Chantha 4th Street, 6th Ward, Bassein; Aung Cho, 17, ninth standard student of No 3 State High School, son of U Wai Tun of No. 44/45, Strand Road, Bassein; and Myint Win, 23, 3d year chemistry student of Bassein College, son of U Tun Thein of No 47, Mye-nu Street, Bassein were arrested with antigovernment leaflets.

From their testimonies it is learned that Sein Hla Aung is an official in charge of "Democracy Naing-Ngan-daw Ah Kar-kwe-Myi Thwe-Thauk Lu-nge Aphwegyok" [youths who have taken the blood oath to defend the democratic state], and he personally penned the leaflets seized.

Maung Maung Soe, alias Wai Lu, made copies of the antigovernment leaflets as well as the Min Yan Aung and Min Yan Naing seals in Rangoon, where he also contacted an antigovernment group and acquired documents explaining about the weapons used by the Defense Forces.

Kyaw Lin and Aung Cho were recruited and given duties by Sein Hla Aung and Maung Maung Soe to distribute the antigovernment pamphlets. Myint Win, however, did not take part in those activities.

Sein Hla Aung, Maung Maung Soe, Kyaw Lin, and Aung Cho are all members of the political party—National League for Democracy—and legal action has been taken against them.

Myint Win, however, was released.

### Three Students Reportedly Beheaded by Army

BK1911010988 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
19 Nov 88 p 1

[Text] The Burmese Army reportedly beheaded three students yesterday evening and are interrogating another after the four attempted to return to the Burmese town of Kawthaung from Ranong, *THE NATION* learned last night.

Informed sources say 10 students left Ranong, opposite Kawthaung, yesterday morning for the Burmese border town but were apprehended by the Burmese Army five miles outside of Kawthaung. Six of the students managed to escape while the remaining four were detained.

Three of the four students were allegedly beheaded at about 4.30 pm yesterday. The army is believed to be interrogating the fourth still.

The soldiers are believed to belong to the Chin or Kachin battalions as none of them spoke the Burmese language, according to the sources.

The whereabouts of the remaining six students, said to belong to student leader Maung Maung Thein's group, is unknown as of press time.

### More on Beheading Incidents

BK2011035888 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English  
20 Nov 88 p 2

[Text] Tak—A Burmese student accompanying a Karen patrol was beheaded by Rangoon troops during a clash on Tuesday [15 November], a dissident student leader said.

Win Moe, vice chairman of the All Burma Students Democratic Front (ABSDF) said Moe Kyaw Zan, a former psychology student of Rangoon University, was found beheaded the following day at the scene of the clash about five kilometres from the Karen Kawmura Camp inside Burma opposite Mae Sot District.

The student had accompanied the Karen patrol on November 15, said Win Moe, speaking at Kler Day camp where 22 anti-Rangoon groups met last week to form an alliance.

The student's body was taken to Kawmura Camp for funeral rites, he said.

The ABSDF vice chairman said the action by Burmese soldiers was aimed at demoralising students now living in the jungle with various minority groups.

ABSDF chairman Htun Aung Kyaw said that about 1,500 of the 10,000 students staying with 10 minority groups under the National Democratic Front (NDF) had returned home during the last two months.

One of those who had returned to Rangoon was Hla Aung, general secretary of the ABSDF's Thay Baw Bo branch.

He said Hla Aung appeared on government television on November 16.

The ABSDF chairman said he believed many of the students who returned to Rangoon had been killed.

### Authorities Take Action Against Insurgent Acts

BK1911154688 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] After the explosion of mines planted by Kachin insurgents on 14 November in Bhamo and Mansi in the Kachin State, it was reported that at about 1730 on 18 November two Kachin insurgents were demanding extortion money from Thukha Clinic of Dr Khin Maung near Myitkyina Railway Station. Members of Myitkyina People's Police Force led by Deputy Station Commander U Ohn Shwe clashed with the two insurgents when they went to clear Thukha Clinic. Deputy Station Commander U Ohn Shwe was killed by gunfire.

A Kachin insurgent named Naw Gyi was killed and one M-20 pistol, 17 rounds of ammunition, and a magazine were seized from him. Another insurgent, Zawra, was captured along with two Chinese-made hand grenades.

During a search at Dr Khin Maung's clinic one Chinese hand grenade tied to a petrol bottle was found. During the exchange of fire between the People's Police Force and the Kachin insurgents, Daw Htay Tin, age 28, a sister of Dr Khin Maung was wounded.

Similarly, it had been reported that a former exile, Soe Myint, who lived in Maungmeshuang village in Tavoy Township, Tenasserim Division, has been contacting the KNU [Karen National Union] with a plan to harass and attack the town of Tavoy and to carry out sabotage. Acting on the report, a military column searched the house of Soe Myint on 17 November in Maungmeshuang village. Arms and ammunition hidden in three places were captured.

Captured arms and ammunition were as follow:

One M-16 automatic rifle, 2 M-72 launchers, 1 BA-52 Sten gun, 1 (?detonating) mine, 3 detonators, 2 mines, 1 antipersonnel mine, 1 U.S. hand grenade, 5 tommy-guns, 5 M-16 cartridges, 182 rounds of 9-mm ammunition, packets of Thai-made dried rice, and other explosive equipment.

Soe Myint is in hiding. In a related development, security units searched the house of Pe Win, age 41, son of U Wan Win, in Teinle Ward, Wekyum Tavoy on the evening of 17 October [as heard] and found 2 U.S. hand grenades with detonators and a hand grenade. Pe Win has been arrested.

Insein alias Aye Min, age 33, son of U Aye Kin, who was involved in carrying and hiding the arms and ammunition was also arrested on the morning of 18 November.

At about 1730 in Rangoon, security units on patrol followed and pursued about seven persons who were chanting slogans with intent to create disturbance near the Diplomatic Shop and the Central Fire Brigade.

San Thin Kyaw alias Maung San, age 22, son of U Kyaw Win Maung, of No 43, 26th Street, Pabedan Township and Hla Kyaw, age 25, son of U Hla Thaung, of No 52, Shwedaungtan Street, Lamadaw were arrested.

Arrangements are being made to take action against them.

At 1930 on 18 November two persons riding on a tricycle approached People's Police Force members guarding a medical warehouse on Eden Road in Pazundaung and told them they were from the intelligence service and threatened them with a plastic gun. The People's Police Force arrested and interrogated the two persons.

They are Aye Lwin, age 33, son of U Thaung Myint, of No 33, Thayagon Street, No 2 Ward, Pazundaung and Myint U, age 26, son of U Tin Shwe, No 37, 53d Street, No 2 Ward, Pazundaung.

Arrangements are being made to take action against the two persons.

**Eight Confirmed Killed in Karen Rebel Ambush**  
*BK2011143988 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 20 Nov 88*

[Excerpts] A passenger jeep heading from Thingannynaung to Myawadi was attacked with light and heavy weapons yesterday morning by a KNU [Karen National Union] insurgent group. The insurgents took away 80,000 kyats worth of gold, silver, and other belongings of the passengers.

Five men and three women passengers were killed while eight other passengers—four men and four women—were wounded in the attack. [passage omitted]

Defense Forces columns are pursuing the KNU insurgents.

**More Details on Rebel Ambush**  
*BK2011011088 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Nov 88 p 2*

[Text] Mae Sot, Tak—At least eight Burmese civilians were killed and seven others seriously injured when rebels ambushed a bus near Myawaddy yesterday morning.

The wounded Burmese, a 14-year-old boy named Aung Thein, two men and four women, were admitted to Mae Sot Hospital by Dr Ko Ko of Myawaddy Civil Hospital.

One of the victims had his right arm amputated.

A survivor said the attack took place at about 11 a.m. when he and other passengers were travelling in a bus to Myawaddy from a village called Pa-an on the Kawka-reik-Myawaddy road.

They were ambushed only 7 miles from Myawaddy.

The survivor said an unknown number of Karen soldiers opened fire at the bus with RPG rockets and small arms from both sides of the road, killing at least eight passengers.

A nurse and a lumberman were among those killed in the raid, the survivor said.

A Karen source yesterday said Karen soldiers had been on patrol in the area. But he could not confirm whether the Karen troops were responsible for the ambush.

Before the ambush a group of Burmese government soldiers led by Colonel Tin Tun came to Myawaddy for a meeting on border security, a border source said.

The group planned to visit military units near Myawaddy.

The civilian bus might have been mistaken for a military vehicle, the source said.

### Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

#### Malaysia

##### Hamid Omar Confirmed Lord President

BK1911114588 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English  
0753 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Nov 19 (OANA/BERNAMA)— Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed Saturday [19 November] confirmed that Chief Justice of Malaya [as received] Abdul Hamid Omar had been appointed lord president.

The appointment was made at the Conference of Rulers' recent meeting, he told reporters.

Hamid, 59, was appointed acting lord president on June 1 following the suspension of Mohamed Salleh Abas after a tribunal found him guilty of misbehaviour.

Dr Mahathir said Hamid Omar would recommend his successor as chief justice of Malaya to the yang di-pertuan agong (Malaysian king) through the prime minister.

#### Singapore

##### Lee Kuan Yew Returns From Australia

BK2011144088 Singapore Domestic Service in English  
1400 GMT 20 Nov 88

[Text] The prime minister returned from Australia this evening. Mr Lee Kuan Yew, who is accompanied by Mrs Lee, made a 20-day visit to New Zealand, Fiji and Australia. Also in the delegation were the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and National Development, Mr Peter Sung and the MP for Siglap, Mr Abdullah Tarmizi.

##### Wong Returns From Jakarta; Speaks on Cambodia

BK3010115588 Singapore Domestic Service in English  
1100 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] ASEAN expects more member countries of the United Nations to lend their support of its draft resolution on Cambodia this week.

The Singapore foreign minister, Mr Wong Kan Seng, said it is important to keep up the pressure at the UN General Assembly to show Vietnam that most countries are against its continued occupation of Cambodia. What

is crucial is the signal that will be sent to Vietnam when [words indistinct]. Last year, 117 countries, or 75 percent of the UN General Assembly, voted for the ASEAN resolution.

The ASEAN draft resolution called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cambodia and a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem. What is new is the call for a nonreturn of the universally condemned policies and practices of the Pol Pot regime. Mr Wong explained the call did not only refer to the isolation of the Khmer Rouge, but also Vietnam and the regime it had installed in Phnom Penh.

Mr Wong was speaking to reporters after returning from an official visit to Indonesia. The Cambodian problem had figured prominently during his stay there.

#### Views UN Votes on Cambodia

BK0411142588 Singapore Domestic Service in English  
1100 GMT 4 Nov 88

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Wong Kan Seng, has said he hopes the UN votes on the Cambodian resolution this year will entail Vietnam to earnestly negotiate for political settlement to the Cambodian problem and withdraw from the country. He said the increase in the votes clearly showed that the international community recognizes the two main issues of the problem. These are securing a complete Vietnamese withdrawal and ensuring that the Khmer Rouge would not emerge as a dominant faction after a settlement is reached, and unless both elements were addressed, there could be no lasting peace in Cambodia.

Mr Wong said it was significant that the votes had increased by five despite the fact that this year's resolution contains new elements. In particular, a phrase in the new resolution had stated that an essential element of any political settlement should be a nonreturn to universally condemned policies and practices of a recent past. He said changes to a UN resolution normally risked losing support.

Mr Wong also stressed that till today the international community had shown its strong support for Prince Sihanouk's efforts to restore peace and independence to his country. This was extremely important that [words indistinct] Prince Sihanouk's third round of discussions with the leader of the Phnom Penh regime, Mr Hun Sen, in Paris later this week.

The foreign minister hopes both Vietnam and the Khmer Rouge would take heed of the international community's strong endorsement of Prince Sihanouk. He described the prince as an appropriate and experienced statesman. The prince, he said, represented the best hope for the Cambodian people and nation.

## Cambodia

### Hun Sen Returns Home From Talks in France

BK201115288 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1100 GMT 20 Nov 88

[Text] The PRK delegation led by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, arrived home safely on the afternoon of 20 November after attending the third meeting with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk recently held in Paris, the French Republic.

Greeting the Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Men Sam-an, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee's Organization Commission; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Ney Pena, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee; Comrade Say Chhum, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and agriculture minister; Comrade Sar Kheng, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chef de cabinet of the party Central Committee; Comrade Tie Banh, alternate member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Kong Sam-ol, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and many leading cadres from the party, state, and mass organizations.

Comrade Ngo Dien, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV; Comrade Rashit Khamidulin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR; His Excellency (G. Kalovi), acting charge d'affaires of the Indian Embassy; and many representatives of diplomats from various friendly countries accredited to Cambodia, were also present to greet the Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

### Political Bureau Approves Activities

BK211120088 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1100 GMT 21 Nov 88

[“Communiqué of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee”—date not given]

[Text] The Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee held a meeting on 21 November 1988 to hear the report presented by Comrade Hun Sen, Political Bureau

member of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, dealing with his mission consisting of attending the third round of talks with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the first round of the Hun Sen-Sihanouk-Son Sann talks in Paris, France, as well as the outcome of the talks between Comrade Hun Sen and the leaders of Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and India during the comrade's travel through these countries.

The Political Bureau of the party Central Committee also heard Comrade Hun Sen's report on the recent talks in Hanoi between latter and Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, who is also chairman of the Jakarta informal meeting—JIM.

After hearing the above-mentioned reports, the Political Bureau agreed with and highly appreciated the outcome of the talks with the other Khmer parties.

The Political Bureau of the party Central Committee also noted that because of pressure and encouragement from various forces, Samdech Sihanouk and Son Sann took a negative stance compared with their stance expressed during JIM, and this had caused the failure of the talks. At the same time, the signing of the joint communique by Comrade Hun Sen, Samdech Sihanouk, and Son Sann, including the decision to establish a working group to make preparations for a future summit, constitutes proof of the Khmer opposition groups' determination to find a political solution to the Cambodian problem either with or without the participation of the Khmer Rouge.

The Political Bureau of the party Central Committee highly appreciated the outcome of the talks with the CPV leadership and the close cooperation between Vietnam and Indonesia in the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem and the problem of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The Political Bureau of the party Central Committee highly appreciated the outcome of the two talks in Moscow between Comrade Hun Sen and Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze, Political Bureau member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union.

The Political Bureau of the party Central Committee hailed the active role played by the Soviet Union in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem, and expressed thanks to the Soviet side for its determination to provide all-round assistance to the Cambodian revolution.

The Political Bureau of the party Central Committee highly appreciated the outcome of the talks in New Delhi between Comrade Hun Sen and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, especially India's active role within the Nonaligned Movement in helping to find a solution to the Cambodian problem.

The Political Bureau of the party Central Committee hailed the steady development of the all-round relations and cooperation between the PRK and the Republic of India.

The Political Bureau of the party Central Committee highly appreciated the outcome of the talks in Hanoi between Comrade Hun Sen and Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, especially Indonesia's active role in its capacity as the chairman of JIM in preparing for the meetings of the working group and JIM-2, and expressed hope that the cooperation between all countries in Southeast Asia in the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem and the problem of peace and stability in the region will certainly be crowned with success.

**Hun Sen Interview With WASHINGTON POST Cited**  
*BK1911033088 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 November 88*

[Report on interview with Hun Sen, chairman of PRK Council of Ministers, by WASHINGTON POST correspondent in Paris on 10 November]

[Text] The U.S. newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST, in its 12 November issue, reprinted an article on an interview conducted by its correspondent Becker with Comrade Hun Sen in Paris on 10 November. The contents of the article are as follows:

Comrade Chairman Hun Sen said that he and Samdech Sihanouk had achieved notable progress in the recent meeting to search for an agreement on the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops, the formation of a government in Cambodia through general and free elections, and on the obstruction caused by the question of the Khmer Rouge army.

The reporter excerpted Comrade Chairman Hun Sen's statement summing up the outcome of the just-ended talks in Paris, that is:

We have agreed with Samdech Sihanouk on the need of a complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops and the prevention of Pol Pot's return to Cambodia. We also agreed on the formation of a working group based in Paris in order to allow the Cambodian people to find a solution to the Cambodian problem.

The comrade chairman also disclosed the differences of opinion on measures to prevent Pol Pot from regaining power and the timeframe concerning different stages to achieve peace in Cambodia.

The reporter wrote: Samdech Sihanouk still wants the Khmer Rouge to have a role to play in a national coalition army, and recently the Khmer Rouge declared they will only join a new coalition government on the condition that the factions opposing them reject the view that they are finding ways to regain control in Cambodia as in the last decade.

Regarding this, Comrade Hun Sen said this is a source of danger that we cannot accept. The Khmer Rouge are still poised to seize power. So, the only way to prevent this is a cessation of foreign military aid and a denial of safe haven for them in foreign territory.

Comrade Hun Sen added that the Khmer Rouge can be part of a political settlement, but only a government set up through elections in a peaceful process can determine the composition of a new national army.

**Commentary Views Li Peng's Talks in Thailand**  
*BK1811143588 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 Nov 88*

[PRACHEACHON commentary: "An Activity Full of Dark Designs"]

[Text] Recently, almost at the same time as the third round of talks between Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, and Samdech Sihanouk and the first tripartite Hun Sen-Sihanouk-Son Sann summit were being held in Paris with the aim at finding a correct and reasonable solution to the Cambodian problem, Chinese Premier Li Peng visited Thailand from 10 to 14 November on the first leg of his 2-week tour of Asian-Pacific nations.

During his meetings and talks with the Bangkok rulers, the Chinese top leader once again aimed Beijing's dark maneuvers at the PRK, Vietnam, and the three Indochinese countries as a whole, slandering and distorting the situation in Cambodia and trying to drag Thailand into the initiatives made to resolve the Cambodian problem according to Chinese designs. They resorted to obsolete diplomatic language in unreasonably demanding that Vietnam withdraw all its troops from Cambodia by mid-1989 without ever mentioning the cessation of military aid to the Khmer Rouge and other Khmer opposition groups. This is a dangerous scheme which grossly interferes in Cambodia's internal affairs, something that the Cambodian people cannot accept.

It is public knowledge that China and Thailand are the most resolute supporters of the Pol Potist Khmer Rouge who, so far, have been able to increase their strength thanks to the immense assistance in terms of arms, money, and sanctuaries from China and Thailand.

Most remarkable is that just as Li Peng was paying a visit to Thailand, the Pol Potist Khmer Rouge started flexing their muscle by bringing greater pressure to bear on the Cambodian refugees and committing serious violations of the most fundamental of human rights. They forced thousands of refugees to leave various camps in Thai territory, herding them into jungle areas full of mine fields and infested with malaria that make up the dangerous fighting zone along the Cambodian-Thai border. The Pol Potists must bear full responsibility for the lives

of the Cambodian refugees who were pushed there by their acts which do not differ in the least from the genocide that they perpetrated during their 3 year-8 month-20 day rule.

Moreover, these activities of China, Thailand, and the Pol Potist Khmer Rouge clearly show that they continue stubbornly to implement the muscle-flexing policy i.e. overt opposition to the efforts of the PRK in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem through peaceful negotiations. Not only has Li Peng's visit to Thailand failed to contribute to the reduction of tension but it has also increased the dangerous possibility of bringing greater confrontation into the region.

The consultation between Li Peng and the Thai authorities on the plan to set up a Chinese arms stockpile in Thailand constitutes another serious threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. It runs completely counter to the aspirations and interests of the peoples of Southeast Asian countries, including the Thai people themselves, and is diametrically opposed to the ongoing common trend in the world.

The Cambodian people resolutely condemn all activities aimed at jeopardizing the progress in the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem through negotiations. We resolutely condemn the Pol Potists for insisting on perpetrating genocide and massacre against the Cambodian refugees through the above-mentioned dark method.

**Sihanouk Blames Hun Sen for Summit Failure**  
*BK211105088 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 20 Nov 88*

[Text] On 17 November in France, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk blamed Vietnamese puppet Hun Sen for causing the recent negotiations in France to fail.

Samdech accused Hun Sen of being more concerned with the interests of his Vietnamese and Soviet masters than with the interests of the Cambodian nation and people. He does not care in the least about the interests of the latter, Sihanouk said.

**Struggle Urged Against SRV Maneuvers**  
*BK211105088 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 20 Nov 88*

[Station's appeal: "We Call on All Cambodian Soldiers and Administrators Who Have Been Installed To Serve the Vietnamese Enemy, To Join With Our People in the Attack To Totally Smash the Scheme To Disguise Vietnamese Soldiers as Puppet Soldiers"]

[Text] Dear Cambodian soldiers and administrators who have been forcibly installed to serve the Vietnamese enemy:

While the world is vigorously pressuring Vietnam to quickly withdraw its troops from Cambodia and settle the Cambodian problem through political means, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have resorted to all kinds of maneuvers in an attempt to further occupy Cambodia in accordance with their Indochinese Federation strategy.

At present, while launching diplomatic maneuvers to undermine the Cambodian patriotic resistance forces and the international front supporting the Cambodian people's just struggle on the Cambodian battlefield, the Vietnamese aggressors are:

1. Disguising their aggressor troops in Cambodia as puppet soldiers. Some of these disguised Vietnamese soldiers have been introduced into the puppet army units while others have been maintained in former Vietnamese units which have been renamed to be new units of the puppet army. For 4 or 5 years now, the Hanoi authorities have ordered these disguised Vietnamese soldiers to learn the Khmer language, customs, and culture in preparation for their disguise as puppet soldiers. At present, the Vietnamese aggressors have been busily launching this scheme to turn more of their soldiers into puppet soldiers.

2. The Vietnamese enemy is sending agents disguised as Cambodian cadres or personnel of the puppet administration into administrative institutions from top to commune and village levels. Moreover, the Vietnamese enemy has intensified its Vietnamization policy in Cambodia, particularly by making Vietnamese nationals and disabled Vietnamese soldiers marry Cambodian women or by forcing Cambodian women and men to marry Vietnamese nationals in an attempt to more speedily change the status of the population in Cambodia in accordance with its strategy to annex Cambodia.

Dear Cambodian soldiers and administrators, you must have seen all these events with your own eyes. This is a grave danger to the survival of our nation and race. This scheme clearly shows that the Vietnamese enemy does not want to withdraw its aggressor troops from Cambodia nor seriously settle the Cambodian problem through political means. On the contrary, it has been trying to totally and permanently annex Cambodia. Even if it is willing to settle the Cambodian problem politically, it would be in accordance with the aim of enabling Vietnam to annex Cambodia, as proved by Vietnam's proposals recited by its puppets in Jakarta in July and recently in Paris.

These proposals instruct the Cambodian patriotic resistance forces to lay down their weapons, stop fighting, and hold the elections under the puppet regime which has already been infiltrated by tens of thousands of Vietnamese personnel, military and civilian, as mentioned above. These proposals are just maneuvers to disperse the Cambodian patriotic resistance forces and legalize the puppet regime so that Vietnam can continue to legally control Cambodia through its puppets.

Therefore, we call on all fraternal Cambodian soldiers and administrators to join with our people in the fight to timely smash these Vietnamese maneuvers, particularly the maneuver to disguise Vietnamese soldiers as puppet soldiers and infiltrate Vietnamese agents into the puppet regime, by:

1. Clearly differentiating Cambodian views from those of the Vietnamese. Cambodian and Vietnamese views are two different things. Do not allow the Vietnamese to mingle among our Cambodians.
2. Jointly attacking the Vietnamese in order to prevent them from mingling among us or controlling and occupying our Cambodian territory.
3. Quickly deserting the Vietnamese enemy and fleeing to join our people and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in the fight against the Vietnamese aggressors so as to quickly liberate our Cambodian nation and race.
4. Jointly, with our people, continue to implement the three "do nots" even more vigorously in order to cause all sources of supplies of the Vietnamese enemy in Cambodia to shrink even more quickly.

Only by jointly launching such a multiform struggle against the Vietnamese enemy will we be able to liberate and preserve our Cambodian race.

**Khieu Samphan Thanks PRC for Continued Support**  
*BK2011091588 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 19 Nov 88*

[“Text” of 17 November message of thanks from His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan to His Excellency Qian Qichen, foreign minister of the PRC, Beijing]

[Text] Esteemed Excellency:

During his visit to the Kingdom of Thailand from 10 to 14 November, His Excellency Li Peng, premier of the State Council of the PRC, reiterated support and assistance to the Cambodian people's just struggle for national liberation. It has been 10 years now that the Chinese Government has kindly provided continued aid to our Cambodian people's just struggle.

On behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK, I would like to express, through Your Excellency, deepest thanks to His Excellency Li Peng and the Chinese Government and people in this respect.

We have steadfast confidence that His Excellency Li Peng, the PRC Government, and the Chinese people will continue the support and assistance until the Cambodian people ultimately liberate their beloved motherland.

Please, Your excellency, accept my highest regards.

[Dated] DK, 17 November 1988

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs

**Thanks Thailand's Sitthi for Support**

*BK2011092588 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 19 Nov 88*

[“Text” of 17 November message of thanks from His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan to His Excellency Sitthi Sawetsila, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Thailand]

[Text] Excellency:

On behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and in my own name, I would like to express profound gratitude to your excellency and, through you, to the Thai people and government for their valuable support and assistance to the Cambodian people's struggle for national liberation. Your excellency and the Thai Government reiterated the support and assistance during the visit to the Kingdom of Thailand of His Excellency Li Peng, premier of the PRC State Council.

It has been 10 years now that the Royal Thai Government and people have provided constant support and assistance to the Cambodian people's struggle which has developed to the current stage. The Cambodian people would like to profoundly thank the Thai people and government in this respect.

We are staunchly confident that your excellency and the Thai people and government will continue the support and assistance until the Cambodian people ultimately liberate their beloved motherland.

Please, Your excellency, accept my highest regards.

[Dated] DK, 17 November 1988

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs

**Indonesia**

**Rejection of U.S. Remarks on Timor Welcomed**

*BK2111042288 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0149 GMT 21 Nov 88*

[Text] Jakarta, November 21 (OANA-ANTARA)—Foreign Minister Ali Alatas has welcomed the act of the DPR (Parliament) to send him a letter as a refutation to the recent statement of a number of U.S. congressmen on East Timor.

"Of course I welcome the fact that our DPR for the first time has issued their own statement (signed by its members) such as has always been done by the U.S. Congress every year," Alatas commented on his arrival here on Sunday night from a visit to Vietnam.

It's a good action by the DPR, he said.

Recently, a number of U.S. congressmen submitted a statement to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz trying to discredit Indonesia and suggesting U.S. intervention on the issue of East Timor.

The DPR members' letter to Foreign Minister Alatas serves as a refutation to all the accusations in the statement.

#### **Alatas Returns Home, Discusses SRV Trip**

*BK211123888 Jakarta Domestic Service  
in Indonesian 1200 GMT 20 Nov 88*

[Text] Indonesia is further confident that the various talks during [Foreign Minister Ali Alatas'] 3-day visit to Vietnam attest to the great significance of the Jakarta informal meeting [JIM] process in an effort to settle the Cambodian issue. Foreign Minister Ali Alatas made the remarks at Jakarta's Halim Perdanakusuma Airport this evening upon arrival from Vietnam. Thus, the convening of the second JIM scheduled to take place by the end of January or early February 1989 will produce concrete steps toward the settlement of the Cambodian issue.

Indonesia as the host has also known more about differing views, for which a breakthrough and compromise should be found. It was concluded from the meeting with Hun Sen, who has just attended the Paris meeting, that the JIM and the Paris meeting are complementary, not overlapping. While awaiting the convening of the second JIM, Indonesia will continue making approaches to all parties, particularly Khieu Samphan. Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said that he also discussed the enhancement of bilateral relations, particularly in the economic and trade fields with the Vietnamese side in addition to the Cambodian issue.

Meanwhile, briefing newsmen following a dinner reception in Hanoi, Minister Ali Alatas said that the Vietnamese Government had invited Indonesia, particularly the private sector to jointly explore the possibility of undertaking joint ventures. He said Vietnam is keen on enhancing cooperation with Indonesia, particularly in the fields of oil technology, forestry, and investments because Indonesia is regarded to have superiority in these fields.

According to Minister Ali Alatas, Indonesia offers technical cooperation such as assisting students to be sent by Vietnam in the framework of cooperation among developing nations in the fields of oil technology, management, and foreign investment laws.

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas also said Vietnam agreed that economic cooperation, particularly joint ventures should be encouraged by the Indonesian and Vietnamese private sectors because Indonesia is currently encouraging its private sector to play a greater role.

#### **Views Second Jakarta Meeting**

*BK2111035588 Jakarta ANTARA in English  
0318 GMT 21 Nov 88*

[Text] Jakarta, November 21 (OANA-ANTARA)—Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said the second Jakarta informal meeting (JIM) which was scheduled to take place in January next year was expected to achieve more concrete results leading to a quicker settlement of the Kampuchean conflict.

On his arrival from a three-day visit to Vietnam on Sunday night, Alatas told reporters that in his talks with Vietnamese leaders an agreement had been made that the JIM is a fruitful process toward a settlement of the Kampuchean issue and therefore had to be made a success.

In Vietnam, besides meeting with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, Communist Party Secretary General Nguyen Van Linh and President Vo Chi Cong, Alatas also had a three-hour discussion with Kampuchean Prime Minister Hun Sen who was in Vietnam on his way home from France.

In the talk with Hun Sen on Saturday night, Alatas was assured that the Kampuchean leader will also work toward making the second JIM a success. Hun Sen also promised that he himself will come to attend it.

Indonesia, according to Alatas, has an interest in the success of the second JIM not only because of its position as chairman of the meeting.

In addition to that position, Indonesia also seeks to make it a success in implementation of the principle that the Kampuchean problem should in the first instance be solved by the parties involved and the neighbouring countries surrounding Kampuchea. From all of his discussions during his visit to Vietnam, Alatas felt he had obtained substantial inputs "that will be useful for a better preparation of the second JIM."

Asked about the presence of the Khmer Rouge in the next JIM, Alatas said that Indonesia will continue to work for the presence of the Khieu Samphan faction although so far no definite steps had been taken.

He also said that Indonesia will work for the convening of a meeting of the JIM Working Group prior to the second JIM and this preliminary meeting should be attended by the senior officials of all the participants of the first JIM.

The meeting of the working group should be as close in time as possible to the JIM in order to maintain efficiency and preserve momentum, Alatas said.

He said that the work of the JIM working group could never collide with that of the Paris working group which was set up by Hun Sen, Sihanouk and Son Sann in their meeting in Paris on November 7.

"In fact, the works of these two groups will complement each other," the Indonesian foreign minister said.

Meanwhile, according to Alatas, during his three-day visit to Vietnam he had also discussed efforts by Indonesia and Vietnam to step up bilateral cooperation, particularly in the economic and cultural fields.

In the economic field, the two countries agreed to enhance cooperation through such steps as establishing joint ventures in export production for third countries.

Joint ventures in forestry and garment productions are possibilities.

The two sides also agreed to explore other possibilities, including cultural exchanges.

#### **Suharto, Australia's Gration Discuss Security**

BK1911133988 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian  
15 Nov 88 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Jakarta, KOMPAS—Australia does not see Indonesia as a threat. On the contrary, Australia sees Indonesia as an important partner in maintaining security in the region. Therefore, it attaches great importance to the existence of a better communication between the two countries.

Chief of Australian Defense Forces General P.C. Gration made the remarks after paying a courtesy call on President Suharto at the Bina Graha Presidential Office on Monday [14 November].

Gen Gration, who is visiting Indonesia at the invitation of Armed Forces Commander General Tri Sutrisno, added that Australia's security is closely linked to that of Indonesia and the region. Indonesia, a leading ASEAN country, and Australia constitute considerable major powers in the region. "The two countries can contribute much to the stability of the region," Gen Gration said. Therefore, it is important for the two countries to talk to each other and produce some sort of cooperation. The importance of such cooperation was his main topic of talks with President Suharto.

He stressed that the armed forces of the two countries have maintained cooperation for many years and such cooperation should be expanded in the future. As for the form of future cooperation, Gen Gration merely said: "That should be studied together with the Indonesian side." [passage omitted]

When asked whether the communist threat from the north may affect the security of the region and Australia, Gen Gration said there is currently no such threat. However, it is necessary to study the potential communist threat on a long-term basis.

If there is a potential communist threat, will it come from the PRC or the Soviet Union? The Australian chief of defense forces replied that he did not perceive communism as a short-term threat. "However, we indeed feel the growth of Soviet presence in the region," he said.

In this connection, Australia believes it is important for the United States to maintain its bases in the Philippines. "We believe that the U.S. withdrawal from the Philippines will lead to an unfavorable strategic balance in the region," he said. Therefore, he expressed joy over the outcome of U.S.-Philippine talks, which will retain the presence of the U.S. military bases up to 1991 "for our common interests." [passage omitted]

#### **Gen Gration Departs**

BK1911082388 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian  
0700 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] The Australian Defense Forces Chief General P.C. Gration and delegation left Indonesia for Australia this morning in a special aircraft via Ngurah Rai International Airport in Bali. Earlier before leaving Bali, General Gration said he was really impressed by the beauty of Bali Province and its fine traditional and cultural aspects which are reflected in the forms of creative handicrafts.

The Australian Defense Forces Chief who was on a 2-day visit to Bali Province was also greatly impressed by the community's young and old generation's creativity in their various specialized fields.

#### **Laos**

#### **17 November Bomb Blast in Vientiane Reported**

BK2011005088 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
20 Nov 88 p 1

[Excerpt] Vientiane—A bomb attack on Thursday [17 November] in this capital city has prompted the Thai embassy to request that an advance security unit be dispatched prior to next week's scheduled visit by Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, an informed source said yesterday.

Both Western and Asian diplomats contacted by THE NATION confirmed that a bomb exploded at 9:30 am on Nov 17 in front of the residence housing Soviet experts, which is only 200 metres from the Thai embassy.

The Thai embassy sent an urgent message to the PM's [Prime Minister's] Office on Friday reporting the incident. In it, the embassy urged Bangkok to dispatch a team of security officers to Vientiane as a precautionary measure, according to the source.

The bomb tore off a concrete power pole and shattered the windshield and windows of a car parked nearby. No one was injured by the explosion, diplomats said.

Within hours, they said, Laotian security officers cleared the area and the debris, installed a new power pole and patched up a hole in a brick wall.

Diplomats, including the Thais, dismissed the bombing incident as designed to mar Chatchai's visit. Most agreed that the explosion could have been the work of an anti-Vientiane resistance group wanting to disrupt the Laotian provincial elections scheduled for today.

Diplomats said the resistance group has been credited with previous explosions in past years. The latest incident was the fourth explosion in Vientiane in the past two years, they said.

Last March, a bomb went off in front of the Soviet cultural centre in central Vientiane. In August of this year, two bombs exploded on the night of Aug 29 in the span of 30-minute intervals in front of the residences of a Vietnamese ambassador and a councillor, respectively, the diplomats said.

These incidents, including Wednesday's [as published] explosion, have not been reported in the two official Lao newspapers, PASASON and VIENTIANE MAI.

Diplomats said the dailies would sometimes refer to such incidents as the acts of hooligans wanting to disturb the peace and stability of Laos.

Laotian officials declined to comment on Wednesday's incident. [passage omitted]

#### Kaysone Phomvihan Receives Thai Ambassador

##### Invited To Visit Thailand

BK1811141388 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
1200 GMT 18 Nov 88

[Text] Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of Council of Ministers of the LPDR, this morning received Niran Phanuphong, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand to Laos. During the meeting, Niran Phanuphong handed a message from General Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, to the chairman of Council of Ministers. The message says that General Chatchai Chunhawan has accepted with pleasure Kaysone Phomvihan's invitation for him to pay an official visit to Laos at an appropriate date. Kaysone Phomvihan conveyed

his sincere thanks through the ambassador to Gen Chatchai Chunhawan and wished that the brotherly and neighborly relations between Laos and Thailand be further strengthened on the basis of an early settlement of all remaining problems.

##### Chatchai To Pay 2-Day Visit

BK191115988 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0500 GMT 19 Nov 88

[Text] Today [19 November], our Foreign Ministry issued a statement on the official visit to the LPDR of His Excellency General Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand. The statement says:

At the invitation of His Excellency Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, His Excellency General Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand and delegation, will pay an official visit to LPDR as guests of the Lao Government from 24 to 25 November 1988. The visit to the LPDR of his excellency the prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand and his party is aimed at strengthening the friendship and brotherly and neighborly relations between the LPDR and the Kingdom of Thailand and between the Lao and Thai peoples.

##### Phoumi, Kaysone on Relations With Thailand

BK2111014588 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
21 Nov 88 p 1

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon]

[Text] Laotian leaders yesterday welcomed Thailand's proposal to build a bridge across the Mekong River that would symbolize the improved relations between the two countries and described Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's visit to Vientiane this week as a "historical event."

Acting Laotian President Phoumi Vongvichit said that the bridge proposal is now feasible because of the two nations' favourable relations.

"We must understand and embrace each other and have good cooperation to build the bridge," Phoumi told a group of foreign reporters after casting a ballot at a polling station in Vientiane in the communist country's first nationwide election since 1975.

Chatchai is scheduled to lead a 70-member delegation to visit Laos on Nov 24-25 during which he is expected to reiterate the long-standing proposal to build a bridge that would link Nong Khai province with Laos. The bridge would facilitate border trade between the two countries. Currently, traders from both sides travel across the Mekong River by boat to do business.

In a separate interview, Laotian Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan said he is ready to discuss the proposal if it is raised by Chatchai.

"The Thai-Laotian relations have improved step by step," Kaysone told reporters in a rare interview before casting his vote at another polling station in the Laotian capital.

He said the agenda for his meeting with Chatchai is open and he will discuss anything that is raised by the Thai side.

Both Phoumi and Vice Foreign Minister Souban Salithilat, yesterday also welcomed Chatchai's policy to turn the battlefield in Indochina into a marketplace.

Phoumi said the policy makes the bridge proposal even more possible.

Describing Chatchai's Thursday visit as "a historical event," Souban said the Thai prime minister's Indochina policy is conducive to the current economic reform in Laos.

"Our door is open for more trade and economic cooperation with Thailand," he said.

Souban, who handles negotiations over border conflicts with Thailand, said the two countries are in the process of discussing ways that would lead to an eventual meeting of their foreign ministers.

Souban declined to comment on the conflict over Ban Romkla in Phitsanulok that triggered a three-month battle between Thailand and Laos late last year. He said any discussion on the dispute would not be conducive to Chatchai's visit.

"It is not appropriate now to recall the past event. The fighting that occurred was not something we had desired," he said.

He said Thailand and Laos "should let by-gones be by-gones."

Premier Kaysone said that the Ban Romkla dispute should be solved on the basis of the 1907 Siamese-Franco treaty that spells out the demarcation of the border line. "It would largely depend on the Thai side. Although the two sides are held responsible, most of the (border) problems that occurred were not caused by Laos," he said but did not elaborate.

Kaysone also said that he would visit Thailand if he gets an invitation. "No one has invited me. How can I go?" he said.

Chatchai will be the first Thai prime minister to visit Laos since 1979 when then former premier Kriangsak Chamanan visited the neighbouring country and signed the joint Thai-Laotian communique that forms the basis of the two countries' relations.

Chatchai recently sent two of his advisers, one of them M.R. Sukhumphan Bariphat, on an advance visit to Laos. The two told the Laotians that Chatchai's visit would only be a familiarization tour.

They said Chatchai plans to return to Laos again for a "working visit."

#### **PRK Interior Minister Arrives for Visit**

*BK1711124888 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0430 GMT 16 Nov 88*

[Text] In response to an invitation from the LPDR interior minister, on 12 November PRK Interior Minister Sinn Song and his delegation arrived in Vientiane for an official friendship visit to the LPDR. The PRK delegation was welcomed at Wattai Airport by Interior Minister A-sang Laoli and deputy ministers along with a number of high-ranking cadres. (Vi Rat), charge d'affaires of the PRK to the LPDR, was also on hand to welcome the delegation at the airport.

After arriving in Vientiane, the PRK Interior Ministry delegation laid a wreath at the monument of Lao people's revolutionary fighters who sacrificed their lives for the nation.

#### **Phoun Sipaseut Receives Nicaraguan Delegation**

*BK1711110388 Vientiane KPL in English  
0914 GMT 17 Nov 88*

[Text] Vientiane, November 17 (KPL)—Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for foreign affairs received here yesterday morning Hugo Alberto Mejia Briceno, president of the Nicaraguan Political Council, vice-president of the World Peace Council.

On this occasion, the Lao foreign minister informed his guest, who is also vice-president of the Nicaraguan Association for Friendship With Nations, of the constant foreign policies of the Lao PDR which fully supports the Nicaraguan Government. Touching upon international and Southeast Asian affairs, Phoun Sipaseut expressed his full support [for] the political settlement of the Kampuchean issue, especially the meeting of the tripartite factions held on November 7-8, 1988, at Fere-en-Tardenois, France.

**Elections Proceed in 'Good Order'**

*BK211064288 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0500 GMT 20 Nov 88*

[Text] Since 0700 [0000 GMT] today, a total of 1,748,884 multiethnic Lao people eligible to vote—aged 18 and older, from throughout the country, representing some 48.14 percent of the entire population—have joyously exercised their rights to vote in the elections of people's representatives at the provincial and municipal levels. General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, President Souphanouvong, and other party-state leaders also joined the people in Vientiane municipality in casting ballots on this occasion.

Regarding the atmosphere of the ballot casting in Vientiane capital, Dr Siho Bannavong, chairman of the election committee of Vientiane municipality, in his interview to our national radio correspondent, said the following:

[Beginning recording] [Siho Bannavong] It can be said that vote casting has been going on in good order as expected at all polling stations since this morning. All polling stations have completed their preparations since last night. The ballot casting began at 0600. A little after 0600, more and more people came to the polling stations and took their turn to cast their ballot. The voting has now been going on in a very enthusiastic atmosphere. There are large crowds of people at all polling stations now. At certain polling stations it is very crowded, thus creating difficulties for the committees to perform their tasks. However, that is all right. It is considered just an enthusiastic atmosphere in the elections on this occasion.

[Unidentified correspondent] What time do we expect the voting to be completed in Vientiane municipality?

[Siho Bannavong]: It is certain that the ballot casting will be closed at 1700. However, in Vientiane, it should be completed by 1600 at the latest.

[Correspondent] What about the results of the elections? When do you think they can be reported?

[Siho Bannavong] In towns, it is expected that the results will be available this evening. But for the results from the entire municipality, we can expect them tomorrow.

[Correspondent] What time do you think we can get them—in the afternoon or in the morning?

[Siho Bannavong] We can get all results around noon.  
[end recording]

As a result of effective preparations at each polling station and in each constituency, the vote casting in the elections on this occasion has proceeded in a good, orderly manner.

**Results To Be Announced 'Later'**

*BK211024088 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 21 Nov 88*

[Text] From 0700 to 1700 yesterday, a total of 1,748,884 eligible voters throughout the country, representing some 48.14 percent of the entire population, turned out to vote in the second election of people's representatives at the provincial and city municipal levels. The election was officially organized on the general basis of equality, direct way, and ballot casting.

In Vientiane capital, our party-state leaders also joined the fraternal people in casting ballots in certain constituencies. For example, General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers, cast his ballot at a polling station in the fifth constituency located in Saithani District, while President Souphanouvong cast his ballot in the second constituency in Saisettha District; Nouhak Phoumsavan, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, voted in the fourth constituency in Sisattanak District; Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Republic, voted in the third constituency in Sikhottabong District; and Sisomphon Lovansai, acting SPC chairman and chairman of the national-level election committee, voted in the first constituency in Chanthabouli District.

Altogether in this election there are 116 constituencies throughout the country with a district fixed as an electoral constituency; there are 4,153 polling stations and a total of 898 candidates representing all organizations and multiethnic people of all strata in the entire society of the LPDR. Out of the 898 candidates, 651 will be elected as people's representatives. The number of people's representatives for each province is based on the significance of the province's position in the fields of economy, society, politics, and national defense and public security, and the total population of the province. In the smallest province, a total of 31 people's representatives will be elected, while in the largest province a total of 45 will be elected.

The vote casting in each constituency proceeded in a joyous atmosphere; as in a grand festival. The democratic rights of the eligible voters have been fully and legally guaranteed. The results of the election will be announced later.

**Philippines**

**Suggestion for Bases Referendum Opposed**  
*HK211022388 Manila Far East Broadcasting  
Company in English 2300 GMT 20 Nov 88*

[Text] Senator Rene Saguisag warned against the reported proposal of Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus to have the government depend on opinion polls and surveys in deciding whether or not the American military bases should be allowed to stay beyond 1991. Saguisag said such a dependence could distort the

lawmaker's role and a leader's functions, weaken the negotiating hand of those who see life for the MBA [Military Bases Agreement] beyond 1991, and is not very useful without a specific frame of reference in the form of a formal treaty containing the pertinent particulars on purposes, duration, jurisdiction, sovereignty and compensation. Saguisag said he has never been in favor of a referendum on the MBA and that it is unnecessary and could even be harmful. He added that it is a leader's burden to decide, regardless of a measure's popularity; otherwise, the government should run every tax measure, wage increase, [words indistinct] in a plebiscite to know and heed what the people would say.

### Aquino Views First 1,000 Days in Office

*HK2111054188 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan  
in Tagalog 0315 GMT 21 Nov 88*

[Speech by President Corazon Aquino on the occasion of her first 1,000 days in office, held at Malacanang's ceremonial hall—live in English—slantlines denote passages in Tagalog]

[Text] Honorable Diosdado Macapagal; Senate President Salonga; Speaker Pro Tempore Antonio Cuenco; Chief Justice Fernan; Secretary Manglapus; Executive Secretary Macaraig; distinguished members of the Senate and the House of Representatives; distinguished members of the judiciary, provincial governors, city and municipal mayors; fellow workers in government; /beloved countrymen/.

Today completes 1,000 days of the Aquino administration and 1,000 days of our regained Philippine democracy. This day is set aside as a time for taking stock and making judgments on the performance of this government and the experience of democracy. Judgment will be rendered on me and how well or badly the government has done; but equally, judgment must be rendered on the rest of those who pledged with me to serve our country. Finally, there must be judgment on whether, and to what extent, those who oppose me succeeded or failed in frustrating my plans for our people. Both sides should note their failures and celebrate their victories. Everyone must submit to judgment or this effort at stock-taking will be useless. If this government were a dictatorship, if no one else had a say in how things are run in this country, then only the government should be judged. Those who campaigned for democracy, along with those who raised the banner of revolt, must all face the judgment of the common people who never failed their country.

For myself, I knew what I had to do. The pledges I made during the campaign were not just a candidate's promises but the aspirations of a people—not just a partisan people, they were an integral part of my oath as the first president of the restored democracy. The first of those aspirations was democracy, not economic freedom and profits, but democracy—the Filipinos' birthright and racial identity. None of the poor and striving masses that

rallied to my standard asked for investment opportunities or tax incentives, only that I lead them to freedom. This is something to be truly proud of—no other people has shown such total commitment to so pure an ideal.

I was offered the support of the Marcos parliament, if I would keep it alive. If I accepted its modest terms, there would be stability immediately. I refused the offer. I refused in justice to our people to whom that parliament had lied. I abolished parliament. I became—to put it bluntly—a legislator under the Freedom Constitution. It was essential that no one be able to obstruct me, for I meant to give our people democracy swiftly and to weaken their enemies permanently.

With God's help and the people's continuing support, I succeeded in doing both. With the same powers, I also laid the framework for other reforms—constitutional, administrative, economic and military. In adopting a new constitution, I had two choices: an elected convention or an appointed commission. Some of my advisers urged an elected constitutional convention, but a swift transition to democracy dictated the appointment of a commission. An elected convention would have represented only the residual money and machinery of the Marcos dictatorship. In 4 months, on October 15, 1986, we had a draft constitution. Over 90 percent of all registered voters turned out, and over 70 percent voted for the 1987 Constitution.

On May 11, 1987, elections for the Congress were held. Again the turnout was record-breaking for any democracy in the world. In the last American election, only 50 percent of the electorate voted. On July 27, 1987, I divested myself of my legislative power and inaugurated the Philippine Congress. On January 18, 1988, local elections were held and full democracy was in place. We had achieved this faster than in Spain, than anywhere else in the world, or at any time in the experience of modern democracy.

I promised the people justice for the crimes committed by the dictatorship. The government filed 39 civil cases against Marcos and 314 other defendants to recover what they stole from our people. The filing of criminal cases will soon follow, as we relentlessly pursue our commitment to bring the guilty to justice.

I had campaigned for national peace and reconciliation. Immediately after the revolution, I ratified the international covenant on civil and political rights. I waived court martial jurisdiction over cases of human rights abuses in favor of the civil court, and I released all political prisoners, among them the founder of the New People's Army, Bernabe Buscayno, and party ideologue Jose Maria Sison. The military objected, but I had pledged a fresh start for all Filipinos who had fought the dictatorship. Some of them, I believed, might give democracy another chance. I called for a cease-fire and invited the rebel leadership to a

dialogue for peace. I was serious, the communists were not. They demanded a share of political power as the price of peace. I gave the order to resume offensive operations against the insurgents.

The dialogue had failed, but the short experience of peace sowed division in the ranks of the rebel leadership. Our policy of reconciliation first, enforced when it fails, has brought down the strength of the insurgency considerably. Only our enemies will not see that the cease-fire was a moral victory for democracy and a political setback for the communists. But that victory came with a price. The rightwing fringe of the military denounced the cease-fire as a betrayal and launched a succession of destabilizing actions to topple me from power. The assassination of leftist leaders discredited my commitment to human rights.

Throughout these challenges I held firmly on to power, but the nation lost its best chance of an early economic recovery. The military rebels succeeded in all but destroying the faith and confidence of the world in the country and in undoing a great deal of what had been achieved from our early reforms. Despite these discouraging developments, we continued to make progress and largely through our own efforts.

Foreign investments accounted for only 10 percent of private investments made in this country, although this is still an improvement over the 3.7 percent under the dictatorship. Our ability to meet the demands of our foreign creditors proves the strength of the economy. We paid our foreign creditors \$8.5 billion in interest and principal, \$4.3 billion straight out of our own foreign exchange earnings. We have complied with all the conditionalities and paid out vastly more than we have received. And so now we expect to be treated better than those who have not.

Despite the uncertainties and unrelieved hardship, we pushed ahead with reforms. We abolished the agricultural monopolies, lowered the prices of many factors of production, and restored initiatives and profits to the producers on the land. We instituted agrarian reform, one of the important pledges of the campaign. We have given out 154,000 emancipation patents, benefitting 108,000 families. A system of rural credit and agricultural extension services, as well as a massive public works program, have been prepared and are being implemented. We have built 4,411 km of roads, 443 bridges, 896 ports, and 35,028 wells. We irrigated 75,416 hectares of new agricultural lands, rehabilitated 533,473 hectares of existing irrigation systems, and laid out 15,352 km of access roads leading to them. We reforested 18,785 hectares of watershed in—among other areas—Magat, Pantabangan, and the Agno River in Luzon, and Allah Valley and Mulletta in Mindanao.

We have implemented free secondary education and built 53,184 classrooms. Congress passed the generic drugs law to bring medicines within the reach of the

common people. Nine million children below 1 year of age have been immunized. Public health services have markedly improved in quality and reach.

We have established better coordination now of government efforts and more effective consultations with communities throughout the country. We have decentralized political authority and devolved the initial setting of priorities to the regions, their local governments, and their private sectors.

In the field of foreign affairs, we had very successful visits to Indonesia, Singapore, the United States, Japan, China, Switzerland, the Holy See, Italy, and Brunei Darussalam. We hosted the ASEAN summit and the Conference of Newly Restored Democracies. We have imparted a deeper understanding of our people's democratic experience and a deeper appreciation of our country's crucial role in maintaining stability in Asia.

The recently concluded review substantially increased the monetary compensation for the bases and ended on a high note of equal respect, a chapter in Philippine-U.S. relations.

In 1,000 days GNP grew from a negative 4 percent to a positive 2 percent in 1986; to 6.4 percent in 1987; and it was 6.8 percent in the first half of 1988. Three million one hundred seventy-five thousand new jobs were created in the past 1,000 days—more than enough to absorb the yearly fresh entrants to the labor force.

The average Filipino's income increased from P [pesos] 10,900 in 1985 to P13,700 this year—a 25-percent increase in the past 1,000 days, during which we kept inflation down to single-digit levels. We drove down inflation levels from a high of 54 percent in 1984 to 8.7 percent this year. We are targeting a per capita income of P15,700 for 1989.

Some critics say these improvements were the result of pure luck. To a certain extent, that is true. But it was democracy and this government that made sure that tremendous profits that were made went to the producers, planters and workers, and not to the pockets of a dictator and a thief.

As a price of its support in the snap election, business asked that it be made again the engine of the economy. We not only gave the engine, we even reduced the fuel price. In its own 1,000-day report, business must show what it has done with the engine and with the fuel.

For all the talk of lack of confidence, there appears to be a boom in the economy. It may be consumer-led, and therefore short-lived, but money is being made today. Yet the corresponding taxes are not being paid. There has been altogether too much crying all the way to the bank and not enough remittances to the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Some blame cannot be shared. There are faults that cannot be covered. The most glaring is the garbage problem right here in the nation's capital. This is a reflection of the inhabitants' lack of self respect and discipline, as it is of a government's competence. I have heard the arguments about the impossibility of cleaning up Manila, given present capabilities. I do not accept these arguments. I demand results in the next few weeks.

The infrastructure program fell far short of targets by almost 25 percent. At this rate, we shall never reach our targets. The shortcomings in the infrastructure programs were already evident last June. I therefore organized a cabinet action committee on implementation assistance to investigate the delay in specific projects, encourage the solutions of problems in the Regional Development Councils, facilitate the release of funds, and recommend the removal of obstructing officials. Some progress has been made in housing, such as the Kalayaan project for police and teachers' housing. But it is far short of the target. NHA's [National Housing Authority] capacity will be expanded. The Community Mortgage Program has been launched to enable residents of blighted or depressed areas to organize themselves and own the lots that they occupy and eventually build a decent house thereon, within the concept of low-cost house financing.

The tax collection has been disappointing. Instead of achieving a tax effort ratio of 12.4 percent, the Bureaus of Internal Revenue and Customs reached only 11.1 percent. In money terms, almost P10.7 billion was not collected, or 8 percent of the current budget. The tax collection efficiency of local government units is only 59 percent. There is an economic boom out there—whether it is consumer-led and short-lived or not, the taxes are due. The Bureau of Internal Revenue shall prepare a list of outstanding tax evaders, which I shall forward to the Department of Justice for prosecution. All tax evaders must be on that list. Tax evasion is nonpartisan, it cuts across political sympathies and will be equally prosecuted wherever it is found. [applause]

Just as disappointing has been the antismuggling effort. The smugglers are known, there is no excuse for not prosecuting them. [applause] I do not buy the argument that this is a democracy, and due process takes time. I am not asking for immediate convictions, only that the appropriate charges be filed immediately. There is no violation of due process there.

The targets for the next thousand days have been specified in terms of a growth rate of 6.5 percent annually in real terms—at least one million new jobs a year, single-digit inflation levels, adequate international reserves, and reducing poverty incidence to 45 percent of Filipino families. All these have been broken down into specific regional, sectoral, and agency targets in the Philippine Medium-Term Development Plan, which is evaluated and assessed yearly.

I find that we cannot afford to wait for 1 year between reports. I have therefore ordered quarterly reports from the social and economic sectors, such as health, education, and environment, and monthly reports from the infrastructure agencies, such as public works and transportation. All these will be made public and will permit us to take immediate action on the problems which arise. The more closely we monitor performance, the better our chance for success. We cannot afford to fail.

I look back on the past 1,000 days and see much that we Filipinos can be proud of. I see also, in hindsight, how much more might have been accomplished without the struggle for final mastery that followed the revolution. There is not much I regret, not even my failure to strike earlier at the rightwing threat. It was a matter of timing—theirs was wrong, and mine was right. [applause] The price of delay was, of course, the deterioration of the Philippine image abroad. Yet it gave us the certain survival of our democracy. Aside from God, my greatest trust is in the people, who never failed me and brought us through the many trials of the past 1,000 days. God gave us the gift of freedom. The rest we must work for, keeping our freedom and making progress in the economy.

For myself, I acknowledge the obligation to show that democracy can work for our people in real terms of effective security for our communities and real progress in the economy, of the greater health and education of our children, and in a greener and richer land, where we can fulfill the promises we have made to ourselves and our prosperity. And always, in working towards these goals, to treat each other with the respect and compassion one owes to a fellow Filipino.

/I am steadfast in my trust that our triumph lies in democracy, that it is democracy that will bring the right order and true progress to our livelihoods, better health and knowledge for our children, and a more abundant land on which we can fulfill those vows we made for ourselves and for those who come after us. Let us hold our heads high and proclaim that we are Filipinos, a race that honors and loves its fellowman, a race prepared to cooperate so as to achieve the future that we hope for. Thank you very much, and good day to you all./ [applause]

#### Reaction to Aquino's Message

HK2111083788 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0700 GMT 21 Nov 88

[Text] From the office of the vice president, Judith Rueras reads the vice president's statement on Aquino's 1,000 days in office.

[Begin recording in English] The Aquino administration should not worry too much over the last 1,000 days because they are over. What we should all worry about is the next 1,000 days. With the continued (?risks) and aimlessness of the present leadership confronted by threats from the Left and the Right, and the growing

desperation of a populace to feel neither secure nor contented and who see the hope of a new moral order diminish everyday, let us all hope and pray that our republic will survive let alone recover. [end recording]

That is the official statement of Vice President Salvador H. Laurel.

Meanwhile, some politicians and legislators have expressed different views on Aquino's 1,000th day message.

Senator Maceda has called Aquino's message vintage Cory, while he gave her administration a 6.9 percent performance rating out of a 10-point scale. Former Senator Arturo Tolentino said that the Aquino government needs an iron fist to attain its programs. Senator Aquilino Pimentel, on the other hand, claimed that there still exist many problems despite the return of political freedom like the existence of active communist organizations, poverty, graft and corruption, debt problems, and the continuous meddling of foreign powers in the country's internal affairs.

#### **Editorial Views Aquino Speech**

HK2111071588 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE  
in English 21 Nov 88 p 4

[“Turn of Events” column by Francisco S. Tatad: “Cory’s 1,000 Days”]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In Malacanang, where the President will be meeting with other officials today, there will probably be some eloquent review of her accomplishments during the past 1,000 days. And if you are not too careful, you might begin believing what will be said there. But the best review ever made so far of the administration appeared in yesterday's issue of the GLOBE (Nov. 20, 1988) in Neal H. Cruz's column. It subdivided the subject under several headings: accomplishments, problem of government, measures done to enforce laws against lawbreakers, big-time grafters sent to jail, economic program, measures done to hasten administration of justice. And under all those, a blank space stared at the reader. “Travels abroad” were listed as “too many” and “boo-boos” “very many.” The picture was worth more than a million words.

Having survived reported threats to her physical existence, Mrs. Aquino will probably next claim credit for the reported economic growth. The businessmen will confirm the allegation of fat profits and growth. The sudden and unexplained change of circumstance of those around the President, from church-mouse wretchedness to scandalous affluence, will also confirm it. And there is no lack of proof about the reported growth of investments. Many of those close to the President have been buying up real estate in California, even as they denounce the Marcoses for allegedly acquiring real estate properties in New York. At least one Cabinet official, Secretary of Trade and Industry and Chairman of the Board of Investments Jose Concepcion Jr., appears to have

become a net exporter of Filipino capital to Thailand and Malaysia and possibly Canada. Since his job is to attract foreign investments, his investing outside the country may well be a patriotic effort to make sure that there is no overflow of investments in the Philippines.”

Irony aside, the so-called economic growth was completely unexpected and unplanned and is taking place in spite of the poor quality of government, which has no economic program and no coherent economic policies. It is not comparable to the growth of our neighbors. And it has benefitted only those who are making it, the rich. The poor are not benefitting from it, and not even the government is getting its rightful share in taxes. The government starves while claiming to provide the private sector with a feast. No other government in the world has been or will probably ever be able to duplicate the feat. In Ramon Mitra's Congress, the regime has just railroaded a budget, with close to P1-billion in “discretionary” expenses, based on borrowings and deficits and tax revenue shortfalls.

Two years ago, the Supreme Court overturned the sacrosanct principle on double jeopardy to allow a retrial of those who had been acquitted in the Aquino murder case. To this day that regime has failed to show who killed Ninoy or masterminded the deed. The same in the murder of Rolando Olalia, Lean Alejandro, and Lt. Col. Francisco Baula Jr. One thousand days ago, Mrs Aquino abolished the Constitution and Parliament, dismissed local officials and civil servants and began rigging the political process to shut out the opposition. To this day, she remains without a program or an overview of government.

Propped by the U.S. which has not failed to proclaim at every sign of trouble that it “unequivocally and totally supports” her against all challengers, Mrs. Aquino has very little to do with her “achievements”. The luck of the draw has been hers, but the profound regret that she is there belongs to an increasing number of Filipinos.

#### **‘Ironies’ of 1,000 Days Viewed**

HK2111070588 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE  
in English 21 Nov 88 p 4

[Editorial: “Seeing Ourselves in Mrs. Aquino】

[Text] Today's transport strike—if its organizers are able to pull it off—is perhaps a good illustration of the ironies that have marked the 1,000 days of Corazon C. Aquino in office. We remember, of course, that the restiveness of the transport sector was the result of the substantial cuts in the price of fuel enforced by the government on November 8. That decision was widely hailed, and for a rare moment even the Aquino administration's most implacable detractors could find no fault in it.

That was soon followed by an announcement to reduce transport fares, which at the start, too, was gladly received by the public. Until, of course, drivers realized that unless jeepney owners reduced the rent on their

vehicles, and businessmen cut their markup on automotive spare parts drivers would be at the losing end of the bargain. Of course, none of these drivers had said anything when in all the preceding months they had been overcharging commuters by violating the minimum fare just because they did not have enough 1-centavo coins for change. But that is another story. Then, again, it probably is not.

We can only imagine the frustration that the Aquino administration must now be feeling. It had sought to ease the people's economic burden by cutting the cost of fuel. Now, it finds itself under attack for doing just that. Perhaps, it would have been better if it had not reduced fuel prices at all, then probably the public would not have known better anyway. But what the administration faced was a damned-if-you-do-and-damned-if-you-don't situation. Act it had to, nonetheless, if it was to continue being worthy of the allegiance of 57 million or so rapidly multiplying Filipinos.

Daunting indeed is the task. As in similar situations since February 25, 1986, the Aquino administration has become well aware that no quick and easy solutions are in sight for the problems that the nation confronts. There are those—perhaps out of genuine sympathy for our rulers' quandary or maybe out of a growing impatience with relative openness introduced into the nation's political life *only* 1,000 days ago—who would want all the criticism and bellyaching to cease, and allow the government to get on with the business of building up the nation unperturbed by complaints. But that would only be a step backward.

What has been erected—or haphazardly improvised—in this country is not Mrs. Aquino's alone. It belongs to all Filipinos whether they support or reject the President, or don't feel strongly whichever way about her. The socio-political-economic mess that the country finds itself deeply mired in might have had its roots in the 20-year misrule of Ferdinand Marcos. It might also have been aggravated by the (take your pick) tergiversation, hesitancy, incompetence, hypocrisy, etc., etc., of Mrs. Aquino and other members of *her* government. But, in the final analysis, whatever problems the Filipino people face are of their own doing. We have allowed ourselves to become captives of a collective mind-set that relegates everything to whoever holds office in Malacanang. We expect the President—whether Mrs. Aquino, Marcos or Magsaysay—to solve each and every problem. The Chief Executive is required not only to resolve centuries-old contradictions, like the enormous disparities in wealth, but also to pick up *our* garbage, straighten out *our* traffic jams, or keep *our* children away from drug pushers. In our current national psychology what the country needs is not a moral and competent leader, but a superman or superwoman.

For the most part, rulers are the distilled embodiment of a nation's strengths and weaknesses. That many Filipinos find so many things wrong about Mrs. Aquino—as

we did in her predecessor—ought to motivate us into deep soul searching. What we say we don't like about the President could in truth be what we really don't like most about ourselves.

#### **Officials Urged To Cancel Alien Certificates**

*HK1811024788 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Nov 88*

[Text] Immigration Chief Miriam Defensor Santiago has urged government officials registered as aliens to file petitions for cancellation of their alien certificates of registration to remove doubts as to their official citizenship. Santiago gave the advice in answer to media's questions as to the status of some elected government officials who are registered as aliens with the commission. Last February, the Immigration Department released a tentative list of government officials who are registered as aliens. According to Santiago, the list is merely tentative and not final because it is probable that some of the names in the list are only namesakes of some government officials. [sentence as heard]

#### **Aquino Suspends Alien Legalization Program**

*HK1811094588 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0700 GMT 18 Nov 88*

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has ordered the suspension of the alien legalization program effective Monday, 21 November, following consultations with members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. She also ordered the Commission on Immigration and Deportation [CID] to publish in the newspapers the names of foreigners whose applications for legalization of their stay in the country have already been approved. Starting Monday, the CID will not accept any applications for the alien legalization program.

The president's directive was stated in a letter sent to CID Commissioner Miriam Defensor Santiago, and was read to the media by Senator Neptali Gonzalez:

[Begin Gonzalez recording in English] A conference, a consultation meeting between the members of Congress, on one hand, and the president, and the result is here: This is addressed to Commissioner Miriam Defensor Santiago of the Commission on Immigration and Deportation through the Honorable Sedfrey Ordonez, secretary of justice, Manila, and it reads as follows:

Dear Commissioner Santiago,

Following our consultation meeting with members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the president has directed that acceptance of application under the alien legalization program be suspended effective November 21 1988 until further notice.

Furthermore, the president wants the names and addresses of approved applications published in leading newspapers for reasons of transparency.

Please be guided accordingly. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

**President Reiterates Commitment to Human Rights**  
*HK181111188 Hong Kong AFP in English 0928 GMT  
18 Nov 88*

[Text] Manila, Nov 18 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino said here Friday she would punish soldiers found guilty of abducting left-wing activists and reiterated her commitment to upholding human rights.

Left-wing groups here Thursday blamed the government of Mrs. Aquino for the disappearance of 99 activists this year and derided government officials who promised to help locate the missing activists.

However, military officials have said the charges may be part of a left-wing scheme to discredit the military, and that many missing activists have simply gone underground.

"I reiterate my position to protect human rights," Mrs. Aquino said in a statement released to the press. "The allegation that the military is behind the abduction of activists, if substantiated, will be dealt with sternly."

Mrs. Aquino said she has consulted with Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa to help families locate missing relatives.

**Ramos Denies Military Behind Disappearances**  
*HK1911081388 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan  
in Tagalog 0800 GMT 19 Nov 88*

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos denied speculations that the military was moving against leftist organizations. Human rights groups have been blaming the military for the disappearances of members of leftist organizations. According to families of the victims, some 50 persons disappeared in 1986 while 90 persons were reported missing this year.

Human rights groups charged the military with kidnapping the activists as an alleged Armed Forces plan to silence leftist organizations.

**Ramos Calls for Death Penalty for Rebellion**  
*HK111022988 Manila Far East Broadcasting  
Company in English 2300 GMT 20 Nov 88*

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos has called for the death penalty for those found guilty of rebellion, mutiny, murder, possession of drugs, and crimes committed with illegal firearms. The 1987 Constitution banned the death penalty except for serious crimes, leaving it to the lawmakers to define which crimes would be considered serious. General Ramos said that the classification of

these crimes under such categories was a form of legal support which the military needs from legislators to defeat the communist insurgency raging in the countryside.

**Ramos Claims Government Defeating NPA**  
*HK2011045488 Quezon City Sports Radio 738  
in English 0400 GMT 20 Nov 88*

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos says the government is steadily winning the war against the rebels. Ramos spoke in an open forum following his speech before members of the Philippine Eagles yesterday.

Ramos said the use of the total approach strategy against insurgency has scored points for the government. The defense chief said the total approach strategy involves the interplay of military mobile forces, territorial forces, and civilian volunteer organizations in the war against insurgents. He said the approach has helped reduce the NPA regulars to 24,000. He said this was complemented by a 25 percent drop in the number of civilian casualties and the release of more barangays from communist influence.

**Alleged Honasan Letter Seeks New Government**  
*HK2111022188 Manila Far East Broadcasting  
Company in English 2300 GMT 20 Nov 88*

[Text] Former Colonel Gregorio Honasan has allegedly written to senior Army officers seeking their help in establishing a new government in the country. The senior Army officers said they were unsure about the authenticity of the letter which was sent to the press in Cagayan de Oro City yesterday [20 November]. Honasan was dismissed from the Army after leading a failed coup attempt on August 1987. He escaped from a prison ship anchored in Manila Bay last April and continues to elude arrest. The letter was signed "Gringo." Col Joseling Nazareno, chief of staff of the 4th Infantry Division based in Cagayan, said at least two other senior officers of the division had received the letter. He added that he doubted its authenticity.

**Seven Charged for NPA Leaders' Escape**  
*HK1911022588 Manila Far East Broadcasting  
Company in English 2300 GMT 18 Nov 88*

[Text] Three constabulary officers and four enlisted men were charged before the Constabulary's Judge Advocate Office in connection with the November 12 escape of captured communist leader Romulo Kintanar and his common-law wife Gloria Asuncion Jopson.

Charged by the joint PC Criminal Investigation Service and Constabulary Security Group probbers were Major Romelito Comilang, Benjamin Landrito, Captain Jaime Said, Sergeant Juanito Lomeda, Sergeant Rolly Tumanes, Constable Jaime Akmay, and Constable Marianito Perez. All seven men were also charged with violation of Article of War 97 or acts which aim to discredit the military service.

The four enlisted men will be tried separately from the officers if they demand that their fellow enlisted men be assigned to the court martial which will try their cases should the Constabulary Judge Advocate find there is a *prima facie* evidence against them. [sentence as heard]

**NPA Reportedly Recruiting Wanted Criminals**

*BK1711044788 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 17 Nov 88 p 6*

[By PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY]

[Text] Bacolod City—Communist rebels have resorted to recruiting wanted and notorious criminals as hitmen or assassins for its sparrow units. Col. Raymundo Jarque, Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) Panay island commander, said recently.

Jarque said the capture of a long-wanted criminal in Antique Province in Panay last week and the killing of an NPA commander who was facing criminal charges confirm the military's suspicions that wanted criminals have been lured into joining the movement.

The rebel movement apparently can no longer attract young men and women in the rural hinterlands and has shifted its attention to recruiting criminals who are also hiding from the law, the military report added.

Jarque said the Hamtic, Antique police apprehended a suspected Sparrow Unit member of the NPA identified as Julius Saymo, 20, single, who was later found to be facing a murder case before he joined the movement.

Jarque said another communist rebel identified as Silverio Seiton, alias Ka [Comrade] Melody, was also wanted for a case of frustrated murder. Melody was killed in a clash with Hamtic policemen recently.

### Thailand

**Minister Comments on Trade Problems With U.S.**  
*BK1911033388 Bangkok TNA in English 0600 GMT 18 Nov 88*

[Text] Bangkok, Nov. 18 (OANA-TNA)—The Thai delegation led by Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan will leave for the U.S. to hold talks with U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter on trade problems between the two countries next month.

Subin told TNA that the trip to the U.S. on November 12-15 [date as received] is aimed at negotiating and signing some trade agreements with the U.S. after he had clarified all trade issues with Yeutter.

Subin said the new round of talks will continue to discuss some remaining details after a meeting between the U.S. officials and Thai Permanent-Secretary Phatchara Itsarasena in Honolulu, Hawaii, earlier this month.

Following the meeting, the U.S. has said it is still awaiting clarification on a number of issues, such as translation rights and the length of protection. The U.S. has also called Thailand to open her markets for freer trade, Subin said, particularly for further reduction of import tariffs.

On copyrights, the commerce minister said the delegation will tell U.S. officials that an amendment bill is unnecessary since the law already provides protection for intellectual property and since the U.S. has joined the Berne Convention.

Commerce minister said, on pharmaceutical patents, Thailand will take six years to enact the law. He affirmed that Thailand will propose temporary measures for patent protection of pharmaceuticals.

The minister said, on the freer trade to the U.S., Thailand has already lowered import tariffs on U.S. wheat, apples, and soybean, however, the U.S. demands a further reduction exclusively for the U.S. since the move is applied to other countries.

Subin said, Thailand will consider this demand and hopes the clarification on its position on pharmaceutical patents, copyrights and import tariffs would show sufficient progress for pursuing to receive the U.S. merit maintenance of generalised system of preferences (GSP) for the country.

The U.S. Government has set deadline for Thailand to amend the Copyright Law by December 15, otherwise, the U.S. will not extend the GSP for Thai products.

**U.S. Said Easing Copyright Law Pressure**  
*BK0911041188 Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Nov 88 p 13*

[Text] The United States no longer wants Thai copyright law amended and will be more lenient when considering Thailand's right to import duty exemptions under the Generalized System of Preference [GSP] programme, according to a Thai official.

The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity was a member of the Thai delegation that met U.S. trade officials in Hawaii late last week. He said that the U.S. side, led by Peter Allgiere, deputy U.S. Trade Representative, and the other U.S. officials were persuaded by Thai arguments that U.S. works will be better covered now that the United States is about to sign the Berne Convention, than if Thai law was amended to conform with the 1966 Thai-U.S. Amity Treaty.

Meanwhile, Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan said that he would lead a delegation to Washington on Dec 12 to negotiate several trade issues with Clayton Yeutter, U.S. Trade Representative. The issues include copyright

and patent, among others. But details of the Thai position will have to await deliberation by the new trade policy commission, chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin.

The United States is due to rule on the GSP status for Thailand on Dec 15, and there have been no indications that the announcement will be postponed.

The Thai delegation, led jointly by Commerce Permanent Secretary Phatchara Itsarasena and Pracha Khunakasem, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Economics Department, also learned that the Americans are prepared to wait for further reductions in import duties on wheat, soybean protein and apples, and for amendment to Thai patent law so that U.S. pharmaceutical products are better protected.

According to the source, the U.S. delegation said the United States still regards intellectual property protection a priority issue.

Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Kasemsamson Kasemsi, commented that "the result of the talks in Hawaii is 'better,'" but declined to elaborate.

But the Thai delegation is said to have successfully argued that if Thai copyright law were amended to conform with the 1966 treaty, Thailand would only be obliged to protect works listed in the 1908 version of the Berne Convention, meaning that audio-visual products, such as films, sound and video tapes would not be covered. These products holding U.S. copyright will be covered, however, when the United States signs the Berne Convention because they are listed under later versions of the convention, the source said.

The attitude of the U.S. representative is said to have changed and the Thai explanation was accepted.

This interpretation is also said to have eased pressure to withdraw Thailand from the import duty exemptions of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences.

Under the new Omnibus Trade Bill, the U.S. Trade Representative is required to take actions against countries considered to be breaking agreements with the United States. But because Thailand is no longer considered to be breaking the Amity Treaty, consideration of the GSP programme is up to the discretion of the U.S. Trade Representative, the source said.

The source said because the understanding was reached on copyright, the discussion of other issues became easier. For example, he said, the United States no longer wants Thailand to amend patent law to cover pharmaceutical products this year—a modification U.S. officials actually announced several months ago.

But the U.S. delegation said it was looking for administrative measures to improve patent protection for U.S. drugs until a new law can be passed. For example, the United States says Thailand should reject licences for "new" drugs—drugs of any type not yet licenced in Thailand—unless production and sale is authorized by the patent holder.

The U.S. delegation heard their Thai counterparts describe reductions in import duty on wheat, apples and soybean protein that have already been announced. Although the U.S. says the reductions have not been enough, the delegation did not press for further reductions immediately, according to the source.

Permanent Secretary for Commerce, Phatchara Itsarasena, also declined to disclose the details of the discussions saying, "some issues were better, some issues are worse." Further, details on the talks will depend on the deliberation of the Phong committee.

The Thai delegation was satisfied by the outcome. Officials are said to be confident that the forthcoming meeting between Clayton Yeutter and Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayen, scheduled to be held in Washington early next month, will be successful.

The meeting will be held a few days before the Dec 15 deadline set by President Ronald Reagan for Thailand to tighten up protection for copyright works and U.S.-patented pharmaceutical products or risk losing rights to the GSP import duty exemptions. But the comments from the Thai official suggest that the pressure could have eased.

**Editorial Urges Caution on Copyrights**  
*BK0611094588 Bangkok NAEONAI in Thai*  
*3 Nov 88 p 5*

[Editorial: "Copyright Bill Amendment"]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan on 31 October signed legislation pledging the United States to observance of the Berne Convention. It has to be endorsed by the World Intellectual Property Organization, a branch of the UNESCO based in Geneva, so it will take about 3 months before the United States can officially become a member of the Berne Convention.

The Thai Government is satisfied with United States' move as it believes that Thailand will not have to amend the copyright bill as requested by the United States. We want to warn that such a belief is wrong. In fact, the U.S. Government is still under pressure from interested groups through the Congress to request Thailand to amend the copyright bill, with the aim of pressing Thailand to provide drug patent and computer software protection.

Being a member of the Berne Convention does not bind any country's laws and regulations concerning copyright protection. The United States still has the right to demand that Thailand protect its intellectual property and has every right to use special measures to retaliate against trading partners who take advantages of it.

The Thai Government has to understand the pressure exerted by the United States. This problem is a result of the U.S. domestic economic system. The United States has to use every means to correct its trade deficit, and although there will soon be a new President, the pressure will continue. Thailand's trade bargaining power is much less than that of the United States. The U.S. exports to Thailand only 1 percent of its total exports, whereas Thailand's exports to the United States account for 18 to 20 percent of its total exports. The market for Thai products in the United States has expanded well because they have enjoyed GSP privileges.

We would like to warn the Thai Government not to underestimate the copyright issue and not draw any hasty conclusions. Thailand's fate is still uncertain because on 15 December President Reagan will make a final decision on whether or not to cut the GSP privileges for Thailand. If Thailand is removed from the list, there will be a great impact on Thailand and its export-oriented industry promotion policy.

**Secretary General Comments on Aid Scandal**  
*BK0611083588 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai  
0530 GMT 6 Nov 88*

[Excerpts] The 11th friendship golf tournament between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches was held at the golf course in front of the Chunlachomklao Military Academy at Khao Changk, Nakhon Nayok Province at 0800 today. Prime Minister Major General Chatchai Chunhawan participated in the tournament, which was hosted by the legislative branch this year. [passage omitted]

Asked his opinion on THE WASHINGTON POST report that Thai military officers and businessmen had siphoned money from covert aid destined for the Khmer resistance and that a Thai newspaper has spoken to THE WASHINGTON POST, the prime minister said that he does not want to comment. It is the responsibility of the Foreign Ministry.

When correspondents asked General Panya Singsakda, secretary general of the Prime Minister's Office, what action the government will take, the general replied that the government has to consider the matter. However, it is the responsibility of the Foreign Ministry. To trace the source of the leak is the duty of the Prime Minister's Office secretary general, but we do not know if the source of the leak can be located.

Asked whether the Thai Government will explain to the U.S. Government that the report has damaged Thailand's image, General Panya Singsakda said that we have to see whether their motives are correct because the news leak involves official secrets and national security. Asked about finding ways to prevent the leaking of news to benefit certain interests, the Prime Minister's Office secretary general said we have to see whether the leak was for political interests. It is wrong to leak official secrets.

**Spokesman Announces Chatchai's Visit to Laos**  
*BK191111588 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai  
0000 GMT 19 Nov 88*

[Text] Dr Suwit Yotmani, spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office, announced that Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan, Khunying [title equivalent to madam, referring to Chatchai's wife Bunruen Chunhawan], and his delegation will make an official visit to the LPDR from 24 to 25 November at the invitation of LPDR Council of Ministers Chairman Kaysone Phomvihan.

The invitation letter was extended to the Thai prime minister by Lao General Sisavat Keobounphan during his visit to Thailand in October. The prime minister's purpose in making this trip is to get acquainted with leaders of the neighboring country which shares a common border with Thailand and which particularly has been regarded for a long time as a brotherly country to Thailand.

The delegation, comprising about 30 officials, includes Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila; Interior Minister Major General Praman Adireksan; minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office Michai Ruchuphan; Agriculture and Cooperatives Minister Lieutenant Colonel Sanan Khachonprasat; and permanent secretaries of Foreign Ministry, Interior Ministry, and Commerce Ministry. In addition, a 28-member entourage, 2 representatives from the private sector, and 25 news media representatives will join the delegation on the Lao trip.

**'Illegal' Burma Crossings Investigated**  
*BK1911004788 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
19 Nov 88 p 1*

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan was caught off guard yesterday when it was reported a deputy government spokesman and an adviser had illegally crossed into Burma. [passage omitted]

Responding to reports of the Thai legislators' crossing Gen Chatchai said: "I don't know anything about it."

Denying the government had sent Mr Prathuang [Wichanpricha] and Mr Thamma [Pinsukanchana] to meet the students, Gen Chatchai said:

"They could have gone in a personal capacity. We did not send them. We don't want to be involved. We don't want to interfere in the internal affairs of Burma."

Gen Chatchai said the two should not have crossed the border and was understood to have asked officials for details.

"This illegal crossing gives the Foreign Ministry a headache," a senior ministry official said.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Sarot Chawanawirat said the ministry had sent a letter to the U.S. Embassy yesterday expressing concern about Mr Rohrabacher's movements.

Mr Sarot said the letter urged the embassy to work out measures to prevent a repetition. As a congressman-elect, he said, Mr Rohrabacher should have been considerate of Thai laws.

The letter said Mr Rohrabacher's action did not conform with Thai immigration practice and that by holding a press conference he had abused Thai hospitality.

U.S. Embassy spokesman Ross Petzing said the letter had not been received.

Sources said Mr Rohrabacher's crossing was discussed at a National Security Council meeting chaired by secretary-general Suwit Sutthanukun and attended by officials from including Interior deputy permanent secretary Somphon Klinphongsa, who is in charge of internal security.

A number of measures aimed at preventing illegal border crossings into Burma were discussed and are expected to be submitted to the Government.

**Cabinet Advised on Burmese Student Issue**  
*BK191101388 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
*19 Nov 88 p 2*

[Text] The Foreign Ministry will advise the Cabinet [to] reject Rangoon's request that Thailand return Burmese students held for illegal entry and instead grant them temporary shelter until they want to return home, informed sources told THE NATION yesterday.

The sources said the Foreign Ministry believes Thailand would be vulnerable to criticism for sending the students back to Rangoon, given that international organizations and foreign governments remain uncertain as to details of Rangoon's treatment of those returned.

They should be repatriated strictly on humanitarian grounds only when they wish to return, an informed Foreign Ministry official said.

In addition, the Foreign Ministry will urge the Cabinet to reconsider its policy of repatriating illegal immigrants from Burma, including a group of 80 Burmese students who crossed the Thai-Burma border from Camp Thay Baw, a Karen rebel stronghold opposite Mae Sot District in Tak Province this past October.

The government has maintained a policy of turning back those fleeing the Saw Maung regime but, at present, it is not handing them over to Burmese authorities. [sentence as published]

The Foreign Ministry's proposal will be addressed by the Cabinet next Tuesday [22 November].

Burmese Ambassador to Thailand U Nyunt Swe made a request for the orderly repatriation of the Burmese students during his recent meeting with Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan.

The envoy handed Praphat a memorandum asking the Thai government to accommodate the Burmese escapees only until sending them to the nearest airport where they would be put on special chartered flights to Rangoon.

The Burmese memorandum said upon returning to Rangoon they would be pardoned and allowed to lead normal lives.

The Burmese also reiterated Rangoon's earlier request for the Thai government to publicize its amnesty programme for Burmese exiles in Thailand [sentence as published].

The Foreign Ministry has forwarded the request to the Interior Ministry.

**Chawalit Reportedly Planned Trip to Burma**  
*BK2011031288 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
*20 Nov 88 p 8*

[From the "Inprint" column]

[Text] Before Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan's visit to Burma was announced—and later cancelled—Army chief General Chawalit Yongchayut planned a quiet trip to discuss business with his friend Saw Maung, LAK THAI reports.

The top brass would have been in Burma for only 2-3 hours "to cement the interests stemming from Burma's wish for Thailand, more than any other country, to invest there," the weekly notes.

According to LAK THAI, Gen Saw Maung phoned Gen Chawalit for advice a week before he stage the coup in Rangoon on September 18. Asked what should be done at that critical juncture, Gen Chawalit reportedly said that it was necessary for the armed forces to maintain peace and order in the country.

Subsequently, the views of people who want democracy should be heeded, he added.

Gen Saw Maung, however, cannot yet follow the latter advice of his "close friend" because of a "pa" by the name of "Ne Win," the weekly notes.

**Aide Explains Premier's Indochina Plans**

*BK1411012588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
14 Nov 88 p 3*

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's move to acquaint himself with the Indochinese leaders is aimed at achieving a better understanding of them and the regional conflict and does not signify a change in the country's foreign policy, his adviser M.R. Sukhumphan Boriphat told the THAI NEWS AGENCY yesterday.

The Prime Minister believes that the first step towards improved relations with the Indochinese countries is to get to know their leaders, said M.R. Sukhumphan following his visit to Vientiane last week.

"The Prime Minister stresses that we cannot talk or negotiate with anyone if we don't know them first," said the adviser. "This is why he wants to go to Laos (later this month) to get to know the Laotian Prime Minister, Kaysone Phomvihan, and to Vietnam next year to get to know Prime Minister Do Muoi."

This is a political innovation, he said. "The new thing that the Prime Minister has done is to establish the intention to exchange views and to talk with Indochina while we still have problems with each other. This is very important," said M.R. Sukhumphan.

He pointed out that Thailand did not have diplomatic ties with China until former prime minister M.R. Khukrit Pramot visited Beijing in 1975.

The Prime Minister is going to Laos and Vietnam without thinking of them as Thailand's enemies in an effort to improve the country's relations with them, he said. The trade issue is to be pursued on a long-term basis and it should be at the governmental level in order to increase trading volume, he said.

At present, Thai-Vietnamese trade is valued at about US\$20 million a year, he said, while Singapore has trade with Vietnam worth US\$200-million annually—a large part of which consists of Thai products.

China is also very interested in the Indochinese economic issue but understands that it does not signify a change in the Thai policy towards Indochina, he said.

The close ties that exist between Thailand and China have also caused concern among the other ASEAN countries, especially Indonesia, which still regards Beijing as a threat.

However, M.R. Sukhumphan said, Gen Chatchai has been trying to reach an understanding with the other ASEAN leaders by explaining to them Thailand's situation and listening to their positions.

"We have been trying to explain that we are a very practical country. Whatever we do with another country does not mean that we will forget everything else. At present we have border problems and have to make our armed forces more modern. There is a need for weapons that are inexpensive. So we have to go to China. But this does not mean that we will let China dominate us," M.R. Sukhumphan said.

**Chawalit To Sign 'Major Arms Deal' in PRC**

*BK211020088 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
20 Nov 88 p 1*

[Text] Army Commander in Chief General Chawalit Yongchayut plans to sign a major arms deal involving 30 Chinese-made tanks and 800 armoured personnel carriers (APC's) during his forthcoming visit to China, informed sources told THE NATION yesterday.

The plan has reinforced speculation that the arms deal, the third under Chawalit, will lead to a formal Chinese aid programme similar to the U.S. Foreign Military Sales programme.

Chawalit, to be accompanied by Navy Commander in Chief Admiral Praphat Kritsanachan, is scheduled to leave for China on Tuesday [22 November]. His week-long visit will include meetings with China's defence minister and the chairman of the Chinese armed forces' chiefs of staff.

Chawalit is also expected to call on a senior Chinese government leader.

Air Force Commander in Chief ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Woranat Aphichari toured China in early October and observed F-7 aircraft, which are modified versions of the sophisticated Soviet MiG 23 jets, being manufactured. Prior to Woranat's visit, the Royal Thai Air Force agreed to purchase four P-74 anti-aircraft artillery pieces. It is presently considering whether to purchase any of the Chinese aircraft.

The Royal Thai Navy purchased four frigates worth 300 million baht in July and Adm Praha will inspect the frigates during the forthcoming trip. The navy is also considering an offer to obtain small, cheap submarines designed for operations in shallow water such as the Gulf of Thailand.

The sources said that the army will seek the Cabinet's endorsement regarding procurement of 30 T-69 tanks and 800 APC's during its weekly meeting on Tuesday. It is reported that if Chawalit fails to obtain Cabinet approval before his departure, he will conclude a deal involving only the 30 tanks and APC spare parts.

Whatever deal is struck, it is expected to mirror the two previous agreements, in that concessional terms, including a five-year grace period, an extended period for installment payments, and a low interest rate, will be offered. It is also expected that the prices will be well below those on the open market for such weapons. Delivery is expected within one year after the agreement is concluded.

The army has bought 50 T-69 tanks and 400 APC's already. It has received at least 30 tanks and 300 APC's—the last shipment, comprising 50 APC's, having arrived in Bangkok last Tuesday.

The army has also received 24 57mm anti-aircraft artillery pieces from China. Four units are equipped with fire control radar and two units with air-warning radar system.

The Thai-Chinese arms relationship began in 1986 when Beijing supplied a number of 130mm and 105mm artillery pieces to the army for free. Those pieces are now stationed along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

**PRC's Li Peng Banquet Address Reported**  
*BK1811100988 Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO*  
*in Chinese 12 Nov 88 p 4*

[Excerpts] The Thai-Chinese organizations in Thailand held a public banquet at the Dusit Thani Hotel at 1930 last night to welcome the visit to Thailand by PRC Premier His Excellency Li Peng.

Those attending the banquet included prominent Thai political leaders, senior officials of the Chinese Embassy, and representatives of over 100 overseas Chinese organizations from both Bangkok and the rural areas, social organizations, and charity foundations. There were about 110 tables. It was one of the biggest public banquets, and the atmosphere was very grand and warm and was permeated with the spirit of the harmonious family relationship between Thailand and China. [passage omitted]

PRC Prime Minister Li Peng then delivered a speech in which he said, among other things:

Relations between China and Thailand are excellent. There have been several exchanges of visits between leaders of the two countries. On arrival at the airport, I and my delegation were accorded a warm welcome by Thai government officials led by Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan and by people from various circles including leaders of the Chinese organizations. We felt honored to have been granted audiences by his majesty the king and the crown prince.

Trade relations between the two countries have developed and trade volume in recent years has increased rapidly—it is believed that it will reach \$800 million this year. This is just the beginning. China and Thailand are developing countries and each has its own strong points.

Therefore, we can exploit more opportunities in many fields. This afternoon, I and Prime Minister Chatchai held extensive discussions on economic development issues. We share identical views that the prospects for our development are broad.

There is a large Chinese community in Thailand and a number of your ancestors came here a long time ago. You have made considerable contributions to the economic prosperity and improved living standards of Thailand. The Chinese Government appreciates this. We ask nothing of you other than to hope that you will cooperate with the Thai people and the Thai industrial and business circles in making contributions for Thailand's prosperity as this is also contributing to China.

At present, there are some changes in the world situation, turning from tension to dialogue. We are happy with this international situation. This is because China realizes that there are two things in the present world—one is peace and the other one is development. This is also hoped for by the world people. China is now carrying out its huge four modernizations program. We are still a developing country. Our economic development is not even. There are some advanced places and some backward places. It will take a lot of effort to build China into a modernized country, and internal stability and external peace are the two indispensable conditions for our construction.

As a result, China's foreign policy is peaceful and independent. We realize that the present world should not be dominated by the two big countries. The responsibility of maintaining peace should be held in the hands of the people of all countries, big and small. China is happy to see the appearance of some regional groupings. These groupings have made very good contributions to economic development and the maintenance of peace. This includes ASEAN. China supports ASEAN.

We greatly welcome all of you to visit China. We welcome you for investment, sightseeing, or visiting friends and relatives. You can point out to us our shortcomings.

After arriving at Thailand, I feel that Thailand's economy is prosperous. There are a lot of things in Thailand that are well worth our learning. We sincerely invite you to visit.

Chairman Zheng Mingru, representing the Thai-Chinese organizations, presented a pair of elephant's tusks to Prime Minister Li Peng as a souvenir. Prime Minister Li Peng also presented a souvenir to Zheng Mingru. The banquet took place in an atmosphere permeated with a harmonious family relationship and ended at about 2100.

**Soviet Official Explains Trade Expansion**  
*BK0711041188 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
*7 Nov 88 Supplement p 5*

[Article by Victor Glaznov, trade representative of the USSR in Thailand, entitled: "USSR-Thailand: Expansion of Business Relations"]

[Text] The Soviet Union attaches vital importance to developing fruitful cooperation with countries in the Asian-Pacific Region. This was confirmed by Mikhail Gorbachev in his statement at Krasnoyarsk on September 16, 1988. "Our relations with ASEAN countries, primarily with Indonesia, as well as with the Philippines and Malaysia, are gaining momentum. A useful dialogue has been started with Thailand, relations with which were not developing properly for long. [sentence as published] We are for expanding mutually advantageous, equal relations with all states in this part of the world, irrespective of their size and social system."

The same is true of trade and economic relations, among the most promising areas of the international co-operation.

In fact, for the last decade (1978-1987) the country's trade with ASEAN has tripled, compared to the preceding decade and has reached 7.3 billion dollars.

Trade relations with Thailand are growing most rapidly. The total turnover of Soviet-Thai trade within the last decade increased 14 times over the trade volume of the previous decade.

Bilateral trade has grown rather rapidly in recent years, especially since the Soviet Union became one of the major buyers of traditional Thai exports—rice, tapioca products, corn, sugar and fluorite.

In turn, the Thai market has been replenished with Soviet-made mineral fertilizers, chemicals, newsprint, Tibetan medicine, machine tools, tractors, bearings, textile and cryogenic equipment, and other industrial products.

Nevertheless, it is evident that the current level of bilateral trade reflects nowhere near the economic potential that could be realized by the two countries. Till recently, the range of products traded by both sides remained rather narrow, and trade relations involved primarily simple forms of sale and purchase.

Potential economic cooperation between Soviet organizations and Thailand's various construction projects, exploration of mineral resources and expansion of export/import, barter and compensatory freight dealings could ensure a steadily growing trade turnover between the USSR and Thailand.

Multilateral development of trade and economic relations are connected, in our opinion, with utilization of different forms of economic, scientific and technical

cooperation. New growth areas could come with the establishment of joint ventures in Thailand or the Soviet Union in trade and manufacturing.

Initial steps in this direction have already been taken. The ASPAC Co., Ltd., the first trade company with joint capital in the history of the USSR-Thailand relations, has been set up to deal in Soviet-made fertilizers, chemicals, diamonds and mechanical engineering products in the Thai market and other Southeast Asian countries. Trade turnover of the company has already reached 25 million dollars. By the end of the year, it is expected to reach nearly 40 million dollars.

Today there are new examples of other forms of cooperation. A joint Soviet-Thai enterprise for fish processing has been set up. In the near future a joint venture on plastics production USSR territory is expected. [sentence as published] Last month the USSR Ministry of Fertilizer Production and ASPAC signed a letter of intent regarding cooperation in construction of a complex for loading fertilizers at the port Vostochny (Soviet Far East). A number of other proposals by Thai firms on the formation of joint ventures in Thailand and the USSR are also under consideration.

New impetus for the development of mutual contacts including trade and economic relations was given during the recent visit of the former Prime Minister of Thailand Prem Tinsulanon to Moscow.

And undoubtedly an agreement to set up the Soviet-Thai Intergovernmental Trade Board signed during the visit of Sitthi Sawetsila, Thailand's Foreign Minister, to the USSR in 1987, will help expand bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

Prospects are good for further comprehensive development of mutual beneficial and durable trade and economic relations between the USSR and Thailand in view of the dynamic growth of the economic potential of both our states as well as of the current developments in Siberia and Soviet Far East.

"This will make it possible—given the desire on the part of our neighbours and of more remote states—to weave jointly not only a strong but also beautiful fabric of economic, scientific, technological, cultural, ecological and other relations in that part of Asia," Gorbachev said in Krasnoyarsk.

**Australia's Evans Comments on Cambodia Peace**  
*BK2910022288 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
*29 Oct 88 p 2*

[Text] Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans yesterday said an international peacekeeping force was a necessary part of a solution in Kampuchea but stopped short of offering Australia's participation in such a force.

The proposal for such a force is "still at an early stage of gestation," he told a press conference.

Mr Evans, who earlier met Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetasila, affirmed that there was "no difference" between Thailand and Australia on the Kampuchean question.

The talks on Kampuchea covered what he called "four or five games running, not least the Sino-Soviet one" and the Jakarta Informal Meeting, Known as JIM.

Asked if Australia would extend support to non-communist Kampuchean forces, he said, "Australia is not in the business of granting any kind of physical assistance" to such groups.

Australia "is not an immediate player but a regional member who has a close interest," he said.

Australia has received a "considerable flow" of refugees, he noted, adding "we don't want to participate in a more direct way."

Mr Evans affirmed that Australia, which receives more refugees per head than any other country in the world, was prepared to assist in an international conference on refugees and any preparatory meetings towards this end.

The minister said he had also held talks with Commerce Minister Dr Subin Pinkhayon on liberalising trade between the two countries.

He said a telecommunications project was still pending and urged tax cuts on confectionary to open the Thai market.

Foreign Minister Sitthi yesterday unofficially proposed to Mr Evans that Australia host an international conference on refugees next year, Foreign Ministry spokesman Sarot Chawanawirat said yesterday.

Mr Sarot said ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi informed Mr Evans that a conference could be held sometime in mid-1989, although Thailand preferred April or May.

During their meeting, ACM Sitthi informed Mr Evans that China opposed the ASEAN-backed un resolution because it was critical of the Khmer Rouge, but that Beijing would not attempt to sabotage the vote.

The Kampuchean issue depended on talks between Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Hun Sen in Paris next month, talks between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping and the meeting between top U.S. and Soviet officials in Paris, ACM Sitthi said.

## Vietnam

### Government Recognizes Palestinian State

*BK2011025888 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT  
19 Nov 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 19—"As a close comrade-in-arms of the Palestinian people, the Vietnamese Government and people warmly welcome and recognize the recent declaration on the establishment of an independent Palestinian state," declared Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem while receiving here today Taysir Husayn Rizq, charge d'affaires a.i. of the representation of the PLO in Hanoi.

Dinh Nho Liem acclaimed the success of the recent extraordinary meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC) and stressed that the declaration on the establishment of an independent Palestinian state is a major historical event, marking a further step forward and a great success of the Palestinian people after 40 years of courageous struggle, meeting the earnest desire of the Palestinian people and manifesting their determination to regain their sacred, inviolable national rights including the right to establish an independent state of its own.

He wished the fraternal Palestinian people new successes in their glorious revolutionary cause under the leadership of the PLO.

### Visits by Hun Sen, Indonesia's Alatas Reported

#### Nguyen Co Thach Fetes Alatas

*BK1811004088 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian  
0000 GMT 18 Nov 88*

[Text] Vietnam will make efforts toward the success of the second Jakarta informal meeting scheduled to take place in Jakarta next January. In addition, Hanoi is also confident that Indonesia, with its forward-looking views and free and active policy, will play an important role in building Southeast Asia as a peaceful, prosperous, and nuclear weapons-free zone.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said this in Hanoi last night during a banquet in honor of visiting Foreign Minister Ali Alatas.

Official talks between the two foreign ministers are scheduled to take place in Hanoi this morning.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas conveyed Indonesia's wishes for the just and comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian crisis.

**Vo Chi Cong Receives Alatas**  
*BK1811155688 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT  
18 Nov 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 18—President of the State Council Vo Chi Cong received here today Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and his party now on a friendship visit to Vietnam.

President Vo Chi Cong warmly welcomed the visit which takes place in the context of important developments in the regional and international situation. He said the presence of the Indonesian foreign minister is a good opportunity for further promoting the friendship and mutual understanding between the two countries. The president highly appreciated the positive contributions of the Republic of Indonesia to the search for a fair and durable solution to the Kampuchea issue. He expressed strong support for the active and independent foreign policy as well as the initiatives of Indonesia for the establishment of a peaceful, stable, friendly and cooperative Southeast Asia.

On this occasion, President Vo Chi Cong, asked the Indonesian foreign minister to convey his best regards to Indonesian President Suharto. He sincerely thanked the Indonesian Government and people for their valuable support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's revolution. He said that the Vietnamese people would do all they could for the consolidation and development of the longstanding friendship between the two countries in the interest of their people and of peace and security in the region and the world.

For his part, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas conveyed to the president warmest greetings from President Suharto and the latter's best wishes for the Vietnamese people in the safeguarding of their national independence and freedom and in national construction. The Indonesian diplomat expressed his joy at his first visit to Vietnam and his thanks to President Vo Chi Cong for his warm and cordial reception.

Present at the reception were Vietnamese Deputy-Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co and Indonesian Ambassador Aswismarmo.

**Joint News Conference Held**  
*BK1911154588 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT  
19 Nov 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 19—Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach today reiterated Vietnam's readiness to hold talks with China about the Kampuchea issue but he said China had refused to negotiate.

Speaking at a press conference here this morning he held jointly with Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas before the latter concluded his visit to Vietnam, Nguyen Co Thach said:

"We are of the view that there must necessarily be the participation of China in a solution to the Kampuchean question. We have told China that we are ready to hold talks with it but it refused to talk with us about the Kampuchea issue."

"Recently, China said it wanted us to complete the troop withdrawal by June 1989. Chairman Hun Sen has suggested a 12-month period. We are ready to negotiate with China about this timetable but China is not yet ready".

Nguyen Co Thach pointed to the preposterous character of China's contention that "the Kampuchea question is the biggest obstacle to Sino-Soviet normalisation".

"We wonder whether China is setting the deadline for the Vietnamese troop withdrawal by June 1989 as a condition for the Sino-Soviet summit. We wish to reaffirm once again that we want to normalize relations with China and to solve the Kampuchean question with it but we don't want the Kampuchean question to become a pawn in the Chinese game in its relations with the Soviet Union. I also want to stress here once again that the Soviet Union has always respected our sovereignty and independence."

**Alatas Views JIM 2**  
*BK191111588 Hanoi International Service in English  
1000 GMT 19 Nov 88*

[Text] The foreign ministers of Vietnam and Indonesia, Mr Nguyen Co Thach and Mr Ali Alatas, on Saturday [19 November] morning jointly held a press conference in Hanoi in the presence of hundreds of Vietnamese and foreign newsmen.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said Indonesia and Vietnam will do all they can to help the second Jakarta informal meeting or JIM 2 obtain tangible results. He said: We are not allowed to fail, but instead, we must go forward although numerous difficulties still lie ahead. Minister Ali Alatas highly acclaimed the result obtained at JIM held in July, describing it as a significant breakthrough. He welcomed other forums outside JIM which helps promote the search for a political solution to the Kampuchea problem.

Dealing with Indonesia-Vietnam relations, Ali Alatas stressed that there are traditional and long-term ones. The Indonesian minister said: Following our current Vietnam visit, our two countries will make new steps of development in many fields, especially economic and technological fields.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach pointed out that as known to everybody in the Kampuchea issue, China is supporting Pol Pot and three Kampuchean parties against the PRK while Vietnam is assisting the latter. We think that China must join in a settlement of the Kampuchea problem; and we have proposed negotiations with China on this issue, but our proposal has

been rejected. At the same time, China demanded the holding of Soviet-Chinese talks and Soviet-U.S. talks on the Kampuchea issue. It is easy to see whether China wants to settle the Kampuchea issue through negotiations or not. At first, China had proposed a troop withdrawal scheduled in 9 months. We proposed to withdraw all our troops by December 1989 or in the first quarter of 1990 at the latest. Recently, China proposed that we withdraw all our troops by June 1989. Of late, Chairman Hun Sen of the PRK put forth a 12-month calendar for troops pullout. We are prepared to negotiate with China on the troop withdrawal timetable, but China is not ready.

Minister Nguyen Co Thach also recalled China's statement on what it calls three major obstacles to Sino-Soviet relations, which considers Kampuchea the third obstacle, the biggest one. Minister Nguyen Co Thach said: At this point, we are wondering whether China holds that we have to withdraw our troops in June 1989 for the realization of China's wish—that is the holding of a Sino-Soviet summit. We want to reiterate that we want to normalize relations with China and to solve the Kampuchea issue at an early date with China. However, we do not want the question of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea to become a card for China to play in Sino-Soviet relations; and we must say, Mr Nguyen Co Thach stressed, that the Soviet Union always respects Vietnam's sovereignty and independence.

#### **Further on News Conference**

*BK1911162288 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT  
19 Nov 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 19—Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas today described as "very useful, very constructive" his discussions with Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in preparation for the second informal meeting in Jakarta (JIM-2) next January.

Speaking at a press conference jointly held with Nguyen Co Thach before concluding his visit to Vietnam, Ali Alatas said that both sides were "quite determined to prepare as best as we can and to ensure that it will again, like JIM-1 move successfully forward, and identify areas of convergence within the context of a possible comprehensive, just and durable settlement to the Kampuchean question." Ali Alatas said that the countries taking part in the JIM process welcomed the Hun Sen-Sihanouk meeting and the meeting between the three Kampuchean parties in Paris, and other processes and suggestions contributed by the Non-Aligned Movement and the UN general secretary. "We have never maintained that our process is the only viable," Alatas said, adding that "all these processes are complementary to one another." "We are convinced that before going into something larger as an international conference, we must have good, substantive preparations for it to succeed," he said. He expressed his firm belief that Vietnam and Indonesia will cooperate with each other to make JIM-2 "not only

a reality but also a success." He said that discussions on bilateral relations have also been "very productive." He described the ties between the two countries as "very good with ample scope for further expansion, especially in economic and technical cooperation in various fields."

Ali Alatas said that during the discussions, both sides looked into the ability to broaden mutually beneficial economic and commercial cooperation. They also examined the possibilities of joint ventures in the manufacture and production of such products that could be for export to third countries.

All issues of cooperation discussed are of "technical-economic nature," Ali Alatas said.

#### **Alatas on Cambodian Talks**

*BK1911151188 Hong Kong AFP in English 1410 GMT  
19 Nov 88*

[Text] Hanoi, Nov 19 (AFP)—Indonesia is trying to persuade the Khmer Rouge resistance faction to participate in a second informal meeting on Cambodia likely to take place in January, Jakarta's foreign minister said here Saturday.

Ali Alatas, who has been on an official visit to Vietnam since Thursday, delayed his departure for Ho Chi Minh City in the south in order to meet Cambodian Premier Hun Sen, who was expected here Saturday, an Indonesian diplomat said.

"We shall do our best to persuade Mr. Khieu Samphan and his faction to participate," in the January talks, Mr. Alatas said of the Khmer Rouge leader. "We can only hope that they will participate."

The Khmer Rouge attended the Jakarta informal meeting (JIM) on Cambodia in July but stayed away from a working group meeting last month. Both meetings took place in Indonesia.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said at the press conference here that Hanoi was ready to discuss with Beijing a timetable for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

But China, he said, "does not want to join these negotiations."

China is the main arms supplier of the communist Khmer Rouge, the largest of the three groups in the resistance coalition fighting the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government.

Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng on November 13 in Bangkok called for the Vietnamese withdrawal to end in June 1989. Hanoi has said however that the withdrawal would take place in 1990 "at the latest."

Mr. Alatas said Vietnam and Indonesia would prepare the next informal meeting on Cambodia meeting as well as possible. He called his meetings with Vietnamese leaders "very useful, constructive and productive."

Indonesia and Vietnam were the two main architects of July's informal meeting, which brought together for the first time representatives of the Phnom Penh regime and the tripartite Cambodian resistance movement.

Vietnam, its ally Laos and members of the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) also attended the meeting.

The Cambodian opposition comprises the Khmer Rouge, followers of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and of former nationalist Prime Minister Son Sann.

ASEAN comprises Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia and Brunei.

Mr. Alatas said he supported many other attempts being made to solve the Cambodian question, including initiatives put forward by the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations, as well as meetings in France between Prince Sihanouk and Mr. Son Sann on one side and Mr. Hun Sen.

"As far as the countries involved in the JIM process are concerned, we welcome all these processes," he said.

#### **Alatas Meets With Hun Sen**

BK2111084588 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0512 GMT  
21 Nov 88

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Nov (SPK)—En route home, Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, met in Hanoi on Saturday [19 November] afternoon with Ali Alatas, Indonesian minister of foreign affairs, who was visiting Vietnam.

Chairman Hun Sen briefed the head of the Indonesian diplomacy and chairman of JIM [Jakarta informal meeting] on the outcome of his recent talks in Paris with Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann. He stressed:

"The demand to let the Khmer Rouge take part in a political solution by allowing them to play a military as well as political role so that this solution would be, so to speak, "balanced" or "equitable" can only expose the Cambodian people to a new danger. Far from leading toward peace, such a solution which would include the armed forces of the Khmer Rouge could prepare the ground for another uncontrollable civil war."

"The most reasonable solution is one which is aimed at guaranteeing the vital interests of the Cambodian people, and not at saving face for China and the Khmer Rouge. Paving the way for the return to power of the Pol Potists would mean selling off the lives of the Cambodian people themselves."

Chairman Hun Sen highly appreciated the results of JIM-1, reckoning that it is necessary to try to maintain them, to prevent the forces which prefer confrontation to dialogue from sabotaging them, and to do everything possible for the coming JIM-2 with the aim at finding a solution to the Cambodian problem as soon as possible. This certainly requires a close cooperation between the countries in the region. He also highly appreciated the active role of Indonesia and the cooperation between this country and Vietnam, which has set going the cooperation between the countries of the region for the settlement of the Cambodian problem and that of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

#### **Further on Alatas-Hun Sen Meeting**

BK2011073488 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian  
0700 GMT 20 Nov 88

[Text] Foreign Minister Ali Alatas held a 3-hour meeting with Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen in Hanoi, Vietnam yesterday. At the meeting were discussed, among other things, preparations for the second Jakarta informal meeting [JIM] scheduled to take place next January.

After the meeting, Minister Ali Alatas told newsmen that Hun Sen had explained the results of his talks with Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann in Paris, France. According to the Cambodian prime minister, the JIM is the most appropriate process in efforts to seek a solution to the Cambodian issue. Hun Sen himself will attend the upcoming second JIM. Hun Sen also briefed Minister Alatas on the absence of the Khmer Rouge in the Paris meeting on 7 November.

The Cambodian prime minister is in Hanoi on his way home from France; while Foreign Minister Ali Alatas is in the city to discuss preparations for the second JIM and bilateral relations between Indonesia and Vietnam.

#### **Hun Sen Interviewed During Stopover**

BK201110488 Hanoi International Service in English  
1000 GMT 20 Nov 88

[Report with portions recorded]

[Text] Chairman of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers Hun Sen on Saturday and Sunday [19 and 20 November] stopped over in Hanoi on his way home after attending the first Kampuchean tripartite summit in Paris. On this occasion, Chairman Hun Sen had an interview with our radio.

About the significance of his meeting with Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the first Kampuchean tripartite summit in Paris, Chairman Hun Sen said:

[Begin Hun Sen recording in Cambodian fading into English translation] In the recent period, there have been different assessments of the results of these two meetings. However, most important is that these two meetings usher in a new stage—the stage of internal Kampuchean forums. These forums are of typical significance which no others, including the Jakarta informal meeting, and negotiations among other countries can have. [end recording]

Chairman Hun Sen reaffirmed that, in principle, the Kampuchean issue must be solved by the Kampuchean people themselves through negotiations among the Kampuchean parties. Recently, the Kampuchean forums have started without the participation of the Khmer Rouge. However, the PRK is still creating conditions for the Khmer Rouge's participation in the meeting of the working commission.

Chairman Hun Sen continued: The Kampuchean forums started with the discussion of the internal aspect of Kampuchea. There are still many questions left undecided upon yet. However, it is not for this reason that the first Kampuchean tripartite summit cannot be considered a success. The war has lasted for 18 years in Kampuchea, and the Kampuchean issue cannot be solved in few hours of some meeting. It needs more meetings to solve all differences and reach a unanimity; negotiation is better than not.

Dealing with the seven-point position of the PRK, Chairman Hun Sen said: This position further concretizes the previous statement of the PRK. The new point in this position is the PRK's effort to break the deadlock by advancing many points concerning the political and military questions in Kampuchea.

Concerning the proposal to dispose of the PRK, Chairman Hun Sen said: This proposal cannot be accepted, for it only attempts to bring the Pol Pot clique back to power in Kampuchea. It is the PRK which can prevent the return of the Pol Pot clique.

Chairman Hun Sen said: The Khmer Rouge has rejected the PRK's invitation to attend the recent Kampuchean summit. This has forced the PRK to advance a new formula, that is to maintain the status quo in Kampuchea and conduct a general election under international supervision 3 months after the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea. The creation of an army for the future Kampuchean state will be considered and decided by the government issued from the general election.

About the Khmer Rouge, Chairman Hun Sen said:

[Begin Hun Sen recording in Cambodian fading into English translation] At present, the Khmer Rouge is the main obstacle to a political solution to the Kampuchean issue. It has opposed such a solution to the Kampuchean issue during the past 9 years. However, it came to Jakarta to attend the informal meeting with an attempt to avoid the state of being completely isolated and to undermine this forum. Also with its attempt to sabotage the Jakarta informal meeting's results, later on, the Khmer Rouge did not participate in the working group in Jakarta. The absence of the Khmer Rouge at the first Kampuchean tripartite summit in Paris demonstrates that it is the main obstacle to a process of seeking a political solution to the Kampuchean issue. [end recording]

Chairman Hun Sen said: A political solution to the Kampuchean issue is not to please anyone but to serve the interests of the Kampuchean people—that is, their right to live in peace and happiness without the threat of genocide.

#### Do Muoi Praises PRK Policy

BK201110888 Hanoi International Service in English  
1000 GMT 20 Nov 88

[Text] Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi says Vietnam wants continued talks between Kampuchean parties in a constructive and goodwill spirit to reach an equitable political solution to the Kampuchean issue in the highest interests of the Kampuchean people, for peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia, and meeting the Kampuchean people's aspirations.

Speaking at a reception for Chairman of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers Hun Sen during his stopover in Hanoi on the way home on 19 and 20 November, Do Muoi highly valued Hun Sen's statement on national reconciliation put forth in Paris recently, and the goodwill and constructive attitude of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, considering it an important factor to the recent summit results.

#### Do Muoi Receives Hun Sen

BK2111023588 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT  
20 Nov 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 20—Hun Sen, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, stopped over here on November 19-20 on his way home from Paris.

He was warmly received by Do Muoi, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and other senior party and state leaders. Chairman Hun Sen informed the Vietnamese

leaders of his third meeting with Prince Sihanouk and of the first tripartite summit among himself, Prince Sihanouk and Mr Son Sann in Paris from November 6-8.

He described those meetings as a new step forward in politically settling the Kampuchea issue through negotiations among the Kampuchean parties despite difficulties caused by the Khmer Rouge. He said that through those meetings, the Kampuchean parties better understand one another's position and decided to set up a permanent working committee to study the possibilities of a political settlement of the Kampuchean question. Chairman Do Muoi welcomed the positive results of the recent meeting between chairman Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the Kampuchean tripartite summit. He highly valued the statement on national reconciliation made public in Paris on November 7 by Chairman Hun Sen, and the goodwill and constructive attitude of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, describing these as an important factor contributing to the results of the meetings. On behalf of the party, government and people of Vietnam, Chairman Do Muoi re-affirmed Vietnam's solidarity with and full support for the Kampuchean people's just cause, and expressed his hope that the meetings between the Kampuchean factions would be continued in good faith in order to bring about a satisfactory political solution to the Kampuchea issue for the supreme interests of the Kampuchean people, for peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia, and in response to the aspiration of the world people.

**Nguyen Van Linh Meets Alatas**  
*BK2011054488 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT  
19 Nov 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 19—Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, received here today Ali Alatas, foreign minister of Indonesia, and his party who are here on an official friendship visit to Vietnam.

Present on this occasion were Vice Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co and Indonesian Ambassador to Vietnam Aswismarmo.

The Vietnamese party leader described the visit as a new contribution to the time-honoured friendship between the two countries. He expressed his satisfaction at the results of the talks between the Vietnamese and Indonesian foreign ministers which have not only strengthened the bilateral ties but also have made important contributions to promoting the search for a fair and durable solution to the Kampuchea issue.

Nguyen Van Linh said that more than anyone else, Vietnam which was heavily devastated by war, wants peace to rebuild the country and improve step by step its people's living standard. That is why the Vietnamese people have done their best to develop its relations with other countries in the region, especially with Indonesia, and at the same

time, to make its active and worthy contributions to the struggle for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

The Vietnamese leader put high value on the role played by the Republic of Indonesia in creating every condition for a settlement of the Kampuchea question. He sincerely thanked the Indonesian Government and people for their valuable support and assistance. He asked Foreign Minister Ali Alatas to convey his high regards to President Suharto.

For his part, Ali Alatas expressed his satisfaction at his Vietnam visit. He stressed that Indonesia shares the Vietnamese people's desire to solve questions in the region. Indonesia, he said, also wishes to see a zone of lasting peace so that the nations in the region might develop their multi-faceted cooperation. Inversely, the region must be strong to cope with outside forces. If these ideals are to be materialized the Kampuchean issue must be solved in the first place, the foreign minister stressed.

**Alatas Departs for Ho Chi Minh City**  
*BK2011054088 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT  
19 Nov 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 19—Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and his party left Hanoi today for a visit to Ho Chi Minh City before going home.

He was seen off at the government guest house by Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, Vice Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co, and many diplomatic representatives in Hanoi.

**Alatas Ends Visit; Communique Issued**  
*BK2111021488 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT  
20 Nov 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 20—Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas left Hanoi today, concluding his visit to Vietnam. On his way home, he stopped over in Ho Chi Minh City. A communique on the visit was issued by the Information and Press Department of the Foreign Ministry. It says: At the invitation of the SRV Government, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas paid a friendship visit to Vietnam from Nov. 17-20, 1988. He was accompanied by Mrs. Alatas; Louhanapessy, political director general of the Foreign Ministry; Azhari Boer, head of the Asia-Pacific Department; Moswim Jaroni, head of the Department for Economic Relations with Developing Countries; and Samsun Bary, head of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry. Indonesian Ambassador Aswismarmo took part in the delegation's activities.

While here the Indonesian delegation paid a tribute to President Ho Chi Minh's mausoleum and visited his home and office. It was cordially received by General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central

Committee Nguyen Van Linh and State Council President Vo Chi Cong. Foreign Minister Ali Alatas conveyed the greetings and best wishes of President Suharto to the Vietnamese party and state leaders and expressed his hope for further strengthening the multifarious relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He sincerely thanked the Vietnamese Government for warm welcome and hospitality. The Vietnamese party and state leaders warmly welcomed the visit of Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and his wife and his party, and expressed their hope that the visit would further increase the existing multi-form relations of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Indonesia. General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and State Council President Vo Chi Cong highly appraised Indonesia's independent and positive foreign policy and important contributions to recent developments in Southeast Asia and to a political solution to the Kampuchea issue. The Vietnamese party and state leaders asked Foreign Minister Ali Alatas to convey their cordial greetings and best regards to President Suharto and other leaders of the government and people of Indonesia, and reaffirmed Vietnam's consistent policy of increasing and consolidating the multi-form friendly and cooperative ties between the two countries in the interests of the people of each country and of peace and stability in this region.

Vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach held talks with Foreign Minister Ali Alatas. The talks took place in a cordial atmosphere and mutual understanding. The two sides reviewed the world and regional situation since the informal meeting in Jakarta, and were of the view that JIM had created a framework for a political solution to the Kampuchea question and opened up a new stage in the cooperative relations among the countries of Southeast Asia. The two sides discussed ways of preparing for JIM 2 and making it a success, thereby leading to a peaceful solution to the Kampuchea question and the establishment of a peaceful, stable, friendly and cooperative Southeast Asia. They also exchanged views on concrete measures aimed at further enhancing the friendly and cooperative ties between the two countries, especially in the economic, scientific, technical and commercial spheres.

Before the end of his Vietnam visit, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach held a joint press conference, where they expressed their satisfaction at the fine results of the visit, and answered questions by reporters.

**NHAN DAN Criticizes Thai-PRC 'War Stockpile'**  
*BK2011082288 Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT  
20 Nov 88*

[**"NHAN DAN Exposes Dangerous Thai-Chinese Plot"**—VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 20—The new move taken by Thailand and China in their military cooperation is dangerous and hinders the settlement of the Kampuchea issue as well as the reestablishment of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

This comment was made by the national daily NHAN DAN today in reference to the forthcoming China visit by the supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces.

The aim of the visit, the paper points out, is to procure 300 million U.S. dollars' worth of Chinese weapons for Thailand and to arrange for the setting up of a war stockpile in Thailand.

NHAN DAN says: "The increasing military cooperation between Thailand and China—including the establishment of a war stockpile in Thailand—really is an impediment to the search for a solution to the Kampuchea question. Everybody knows that China is the main supplier of weapons, and Thailand, the supplier of 'sanctuaries,' to the Khmer Rouge in their opposition to the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The Western and ASEAN press has time and again drawn public attention to the smuggling of Chinese weapons to the Khmer Rouge via Thailand. The new volume of armaments and the so-called 'war stockpile' cannot but have something to do with the armed forces of the genocidal clique. THE JAKARTA POST said that the growing military relations between Thailand and China are harmful to the current process of peace in Kampuchea. Thai public opinion has also pointed to the danger of the arms race policy pursued by the Thai military. Many major Thai newspapers have warned that if the smuggling of Chinese armaments to the Khmer Rouge is not prevented, Thailand will be exposed to future risks and that when the Kampuchea question is settled, Thailand alone will be left to the consequences of its own actions."

**VNA Scores Arms Depot Talks**  
*BK1911141588 Hanoi International Service in English  
1000 GMT 19 Nov 88*

[Text] Acting Supreme Commander of the Thai Armed Forces General Chawalit is expected to visit China next week. According to the Thai newspaper THE FRONT [NAEON NA], Chawalit will discuss with Chinese officials the signing of a 300 million dollars of arms purchase from China and the setting up of a war reserve arms stockpile in Thailand.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY said: This move of China and Thailand runs counter to the developing trend of the present situation in the region and the world as a whole that [favors] disarmament and peaceful settlement of all conflicts and disputes.

The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY added: The setting up of an arms depot in Thailand is in fact aimed at increasing arms supply to the Pol Pots to sabotage a political settlement of the Kampuchean issue. This, the agency said, also aims at backing up the genocidal Pol Pot clique's attempt to return to power in Kampuchea.

The agency said: This move will be denounced and condemned by public opinion and the Thai people themselves.

## Australia

### **Li Peng Appeals for Cooperation, Ends Visit** *BK2011070688 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Nov 88*

[Text] The Chinese premier, Mr Li Peng, has ended his visit to Australia with an appeal for further economic cooperation between the two countries. Mr Li told (?Australian) business leaders that China's policy of reform and opening up to the outside world was creating favorable conditions for economic and technological cooperation between China and Australia. The premier said China still had much to learn from Australia's experience and expertise in the technology fields.

He said that in 1987, the volume of trade between the two countries reached a record 1,600 million dollars [currency not further specified], and Australia was one of China's important trading partners.

Mr Li continues his Asian-Pacific tour by flying to New Zealand.

### **Evans on Recognition of Palestinian State** *BK1911080188 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Nov 88*

[Text] Australia says it (?will) officially recognize the declaration of a Palestinian state. The foreign affairs minister, Senator Gareth Evans, said the question of Australian recognition will only (?arise) after the [words indistinct] negotiated settlement on the occupied territory.

Senator Evans says Australia will continue to support the right of the Palestinian people to pursue their independence.

## French Polynesia

### **Three Ministers Resign Before Budget Debate** *BK1811050088 Hong Kong AFP in English 0449 GMT 18 Nov 88*

[Text] Papeete, Nov 18 (AFP)—Three of the 10 ministers of the Government of French Polynesia resigned Thursday in advance of a budget debate, an official statement said here.

They were Deputy Premier Georges Kelly, who was also minister for agriculture, traditional crafts and cultural heritage. Huguette Hong-Kiou, responsible for housing, social affairs and solidarity. And Napoleon Spitz, minister of labour, employment, professional training, tourism and sports.

Their resignations—intended to give them back the seats that they held in the Territorial Assembly before their appointments—will enable Premier Alexandre Leontieff to be sure of a majority in an upcoming budget debate.

Mr. Leontieff's majority was imperilled by the formation on November 15 of a centre group of six dissidents led by Quito Braun-Ortega which could side with opposition supporters of ex-Premier Gaston Flosse, minister for the south Pacific in France's last conservative government.

## New Caledonia

### **French Authorities Release Kanak Detainees** *BK1811094088 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 18 Nov 88*

[Text] French authorities are reported to have released 57 [number as heard] Kanak militants jailed for their parts in disturbances in New Caledonia earlier this year.

The French Government domestic radio station, France Inter, said 26 Kanaks had been released from jails in France. It quotes representatives of the pro-independence Kanak groups, the FLNKS [Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front], as saying that they are being flown back to New Caledonia.

Another 21 Kanak militants were reported to have been released from jail in the New Caledonian capital, Noumea. The release of the militants is part of the French Government peace plan for the territory.

Radio Australia's Noumea correspondent, (Sarah Walls), says a total of 60 Kanaks are expected to be released.

## New Zealand

### **Minister Welcomes China's Premier Li Peng** *BK2011130088 Hong Kong AFP in English 1243 GMT 20 Nov 88*

[Text] Christchurch, New Zealand, Nov 20 (AFP)—New Zealand's growing trade with China is set to expand even further. External Relations Minister Mike Moore said here Sunday.

Welcoming Chinese Premier Li Peng to New Zealand for a five-day visit, Mr. Moore said close trading links had been a notable feature of ties between the two countries since diplomatic relations were normalised in 1972.

Total trade had increased from 13.2 million New Zealand dollars (8.5 million U.S.) in 1972-73 to 540 million dollars (350 million U.S.) in 12 months ended June 30 this year, he said.

China was now New Zealand's fifth largest trading partner and its largest market for wool.

Last year, China's exports to New Zealand increased by more than 30 percent, which helped to redress partly the imbalance in bilateral trade which lies four to one in New Zealand's favour, Mr. Moore said.

"The government believes it is important to ensure that trade grows in both directions. This is consistent with the

principle of mutual benefit which is heard so often in China," he said.

Mr. Moore said New Zealand supported China's recent application for membership in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Mr. Li will hold talks with New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange and his ministers Tuesday, before signing a bilateral investment protection agreement.

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